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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 OAKLAND DIVISION

11 SIDNEY NAIMAN, individually and on
12 behalf of all others similarly situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 TOTAL MERCHANT SERVICES, INC.
16 and QUALITY MERCHANT SERVICES,
17 INC.

18 Defendants.

19 NO. 4:17-cv-03806-CW

20 DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI,
21 ESQ. ON IMPLEMENTATION AND
22 ADEQUACY OF NOTICE PLAN

23 Complaint Filed: July 5, 2017

24 DATE: April 2, 2019

25 TIME: 2:30 p.m.

26 LOCATION: Courtroom 6 – 2nd Floor, 1301
27 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612

28 I, CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ., hereby declare and state as follows:

29 1. My name is Cameron R. Azari. I am over the age of twenty-one. I have personal
30 knowledge of the matters set forth herein. I believe them to be true and correct.

31 2. I am considered an expert in the field of legal notice and I have served as a legal
32 notice expert in dozens of federal and state cases involving class action notice plans.

3. I am the Director of Legal Notice for Hilsoft Notifications (“Hilsoft”), a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”).

4. Hilsoft has been involved with some of the most complex and significant notices and notice programs in recent history. With experience in more than 400 cases, including more than 35 MDLs, notices prepared by Hilsoft have appeared in 53 languages with distribution in almost every country, territory and dependency in the world. Judges, including in published decisions, have recognized and approved numerous notice plans developed by Hilsoft, which decisions have always withstood collateral reviews by other courts and appellate challenges.

EXPERIENCE RELEVANT TO THIS CASE

5. I have served as a notice expert and have been recognized and appointed by courts to design and provide notice in many large and significant cases, including *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.). That MDL entailed at least \$1.49 billion in settlements with BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan and Ford regarding Takata airbags. The monumental notice plans included individual mailed notice to more than 59.6 million potential class members and extensive nationwide media via newspaper, radio, internet, mobile and specialized behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, those notice plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18 or older in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle an average of 4.0 times each. I was also involved in the notice program in *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.), which entailed a \$250 million settlement with approximately 4.7 million class members. The extensive notice program provided individual notice via postcard or email to approximately 1.43 million class members and a robust publication program, which combined individual notice reached approximately 79% of all U.S. adults aged 35 or older.

1 approximately 2.4 times each). I was also involved in the notice program in the Bosch settlement of
2 *In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation*,
3 MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.). Our comprehensive notice program within the Volkswagen emissions
4 litigation provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to
5 more than 855,000 via email. A targeted internet campaign further enhanced the notice effort). I was
6 also involved in the notice program in *Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC*, Case No. 14-cv-
7 02011 JVS (DFMx) (C.D. Cal), entailed an individual notice effort to more than 645,000 vehicle
8 owners via first class mail. Final approval is pending. I was also involved in the notice program in *In*
9 *Re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010*, MDL
10 No. 2179 (E.D. La.). That was one of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns ever implemented,
11 for BP’s \$7.8 billion settlement claim deadline relating to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. This case
12 involved dual landmark settlement notice programs to separate an “economic and property damages”
13 class from a “medical benefits” class. Hilsoft designed and implemented the claim deadline notice
14 program, which included over 7,900 television spots, over 5,200 radio spots, and over 5,400 print
15 insertions and resulted in a combined measurable paid print, television, radio and internet notice
16 effort that reached over 90% of adults aged 18 or older in the 26 identified DMAs covering the Gulf
17 Coast Areas an average of 5.5 times each. I was also involved in the notice program in *In re:*
18 *Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720
19 (E.D.N.Y.) (\$7.2 billion settlement reached with Visa and MasterCard). The notice program
20 involved over 19.8 million direct mail notices together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers,
21 consumer magazines, national business publications, trade and specialty publications, and language-
22 and ethnicity-targeted publications, as well as online banner notices, which generated more than 770
23 million adult impressions. The case website was in eight languages. I was also involved in the notice
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1 program in *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.). That entailed
2 multiple bank settlements between 2010 and 2018, involving direct mail and email to millions of
3 class members and publication in relevant local newspapers. The banks involved include Fifth Third
4 Bank, National City Bank, Bank of Oklahoma, Webster Bank, Harris Bank, M & I Bank, PNC Bank,
5 Compass Bank, Commerce Bank, Citizens Bank, Great Western Bank, TD Bank, BancorpSouth,
6 Comerica Bank, Susquehanna Bank, Associated Bank, Capital One, M&T Bank, Iberiabank and
7 Synovus).

8
9 6. Court opinions and comments as to my testimony, and opinions on the adequacy of our
10 notice efforts, are included in Hilsoft's curriculum vitae included as **Attachment 1**.
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12 7. In forming my expert opinions, I and my staff draw on our in-depth class-action case
13 experience, as well as our educational and related work experiences. I am an active member of the
14 Oregon State Bar, having received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris
15 Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director
16 of Legal Notice for Hilsoft since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all of our
17 court-approved notice programs since that time. Before assuming my current role with Hilsoft, I
18 served in a similar role as Director of Epiq Legal Noticing (previously called Huntington Legal
19 Advertising). Overall, I have over 18 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal
20 notification and claims administration programs. I have been personally involved in well over one
21 hundred successful notice programs.
22

23 8. For the case resolved by this settlement, *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, Case
24 No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW (N.D. Cal.), my colleagues and I were asked to implement a notice program
25 (the "Notice Program" or "Notice Plan") to inform settlement class members about their rights under
26 the proposed class action settlement.
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9. On November 13, 2018, in the “Preliminary Approval Order” (“Order”), Dkt. No. 102, the Court appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator and the Court approved the Notice Program and the proposed forms of notice. With the Court’s approval, and according to the Order, we began to implement the Notice Plan.

10. This declaration will detail the successful implementation of the Notice Program and document the completion of all of the notice activities. This declaration will also discuss the administration activity to date. The facts in this declaration are based on information provided to me by my colleagues at Hilsoft and Epiq. In my view, the Notice Plan provided appropriate notice under the circumstances of the settlement of the class action in this case in such a manner as the Court directed, and satisfied due process, including the “desire to actually inform” requirement.¹

CAFA NOTICE

11. As described in the attached Declaration of Stephanie J. Fiereck, Esq. on Implementation of CAFA Notice,” dated September 25, 2018 (“Fiereck Declaration”), on September 10, 2018, as required by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, Epiq sent a CAFA notice packet (or “CAFA Notice”) to 55 federal and state officials. The CAFA Notice was mailed by certified mail to 54 officials, including the Attorneys General of each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and several U.S. Territories. The CAFA Notice was also sent by United Parcel Service to the Attorney General of the United States. The Fiereck Declaration is included as

Attachment 2.

¹ "But when notice is a person's due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it. The reasonableness and hence the constitutional validity of any chosen method may be defended on the ground that it is in itself reasonably certain to inform those affected." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr. Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950).

NOTICE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

12. The Order preliminarily certified for settlement purposes only the following “Settlement Class” consisting of:

All persons within the United States to whom Quality Merchant Services, Inc., Michael Alimento, and/or Brian Alimento made a telephone call using the Spitfire dialing software and/or system to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service for the purpose of promoting Defendant's goods or services from July 5, 2013 through June 8, 2018. These individuals are identified on the Class List. Excluded from the Settlement Class are the following: (i) any trial judge who may preside over this Action; (ii) Defendant; (iii) any of the Released Parties; (iv) Class Counsel and their employees; (v) the immediate family of any of the foregoing Persons; (vi) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely submitted a Request for Exclusion by the Objection/Exclusion Deadline; and (vii) any Person who has previously given a valid release of the claims asserted in the Action.

Individual Notice

13. On August 8, 2018, Epiq received two data files from class counsel for all known settlement class members. One file contained 51,145 phone numbers for settlement class members. The other file contained 224,046 potential names, physical addresses, and phone numbers to be compared to the first file. Both files were first de-duplicated to remove any exact name and address or phone number matches and then the files were combined. This resulted in 41,316 records where an affected phone number could be matched to existing physical address information. The other 9,829 affected phone numbers were then sent to Pacific East, LexisNexis and Transunion to perform “reverse lookups,” which is a process where a phone number is researched to determine the best associated physical address for the time period where the calls were made. This reverse lookup process returned 9,719 valid names and addresses for the 9,829 phone numbers provided. This process resulted in the identification of 51,035 potential settlement class member records with mailing address data.

14. Before the initial mailing of the summary postcard notice, postal mailing addresses were checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the United States Postal Service (“USPS”), which contains records of all reported permanent moves for the past

1 four years. Any addresses that were returned by the NCOA database as invalid were updated through
 2 a third-party address search service before mailing. In addition, the addresses were certified via the
 3 Coding Accuracy Support System to ensure the quality of the zip code and verified through Delivery
 4 Point Validation to verify the accuracy of the addresses. This address-updating process is standard
 5 for our industry and for the majority of promotional mailings that occur today.

6 15. On December 4, 2018, Epiq sent 51,035 summary postcard notices by USPS First
 7 Class Mail to potential settlement class members. The postcards were 4.25" x 5.5," printed front and
 8 back. A copy of the summary postcard notice is included as **Attachment 3**.

9 16. Additionally, a notice package (claim form and long-form notice) was mailed via USPS
 10 first class mail to all persons who requested one via the toll-free telephone number set up and
 11 publicized for the settlement. As of February 5, 2019, 31 notices packages have been mailed as a
 12 result of such requests. Copies of the claim form and long-form notice are included as **Attachment**
 13 **4**.

15 17. The return address on the summary postcard notice is a post office box maintained by
 16 Epiq.

17 18. As of February 5, 2019, Epiq has mailed notices to 51,035 settlement class members,
 18 while notice is currently undeliverable to 8,559 unique, likely settlement class members. Thus, the
 19 deliverable rate to identified likely settlement class members is approximately 83%, which is
 20 comparable to other similar settlements administered by Epiq.

21 ***Case Website***

22 19. On November 27, 2018, an informational case website was established by Epiq and
 23 went live (www.TotalTCPASettlement.com). The website address was displayed prominently in all
 24 notice documents. By visiting this website, settlement class members can view detailed information
 25 about the settlement, including the claim form, long-form notice, Order, settlement agreement, and
 26 FAQs.

20. As of February 11, 2019, there have been 12,259 website visitor sessions, accounting for 132,615 page views.

21. For certain periods of time on December 7-10, 2018 the website experienced an unexpected outage. After consultation with the settling parties, on December 28, 2018, Epiq sent a follow-up postcard notice to 43,616 settlement class members (those who had not yet filed a claim and had not had the summary postcard notice returned as undeliverable). This follow-up postcard notified settlement class members of the outage, informed them that the online claim-filing portal was fully operational, and encouraged settlement class members to file claims by the claim-filing deadline. This postcard was sent at Epiq's expense with no impact on the money available to distribute to valid claimants. The follow-up postcard notice is included as **Attachment 5**. Other than as described above, to the best of my knowledge, there have been no other outages or problems with the website.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Postal Mailing Address

22. On November 27, 2018, a toll-free telephone number (1-877-327-1109) was established to allow settlement class members to call and request that a notice package be mailed to them. The toll-free telephone number also provides settlement class members with access to recorded information that includes answers to frequently-asked questions and directs them to the case website or to leave a message to receive a call back from a live operator. This automated phone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. As of February 11, 2019, the toll-free number has handled 1,299 calls representing 3,185 minutes of use, and live operators have handled 197 out-bound calls representing 565 minutes of use.

23. A post office box was established to allow settlement class members to contact the settlement administrator by mail with any specific requests or questions.

Exclusion and Objections

24. The deadline to request exclusion from the class or to object to the settlement was February 4, 2019. As of February 11, 2019, Epiq has received 28 requests for exclusion from settlement class members. Since the exclusion request deadline is a postmark deadline and mail can

1 sometimes be delivered more than a week after it is sent, Epiq may still receive a timely postmarked
 2 exclusion request. If so, we will provide a supplemental exclusion request report to the parties. As of
 3 February 11, 2019, I am aware of no objections to the settlement. A current exclusion request report
 4 is included as **Attachment 6**.

5 ***Claims Filed***

6 25. The deadline for class members to file a claim was February 4, 2019. As of the
 7 deadline, Epiq received and logged 5,024 claim forms. After initial review it was determined that
 8 213 of these were duplicate claims and 386 are currently still under review and may not be valid.
 9 This leaves 4,424 unique and valid claims. This equates to an approximate 8.7% claim rate from the
 10 51,035 identified settlement class members. Upon review, the 4,424 complete claims represent
 11 23,357 alleged phone calls. Assuming there will be \$5,300,000 available for distribution to valid
 12 claims, this equates to \$227 awarded per call. With an average of 5.27 calls claimed per unique and
 13 complete claim, this equates to an average of \$1,186 per claimant.

14 26. As of the filing of this declaration, claims processing and review continues and
 15 further determinations could change the number of total claims considered complete and the
 16 corresponding averages in paragraph 25. A complete post-distribution accounting will be provided
 17 after final approval.

18 27. As of February 7, 2019, Epiq has incurred \$95,658.28 in expenses associated with
 19 identifying and notifying class members and administering the settlement fund, excluding the cost
 20 of the follow-up postcard, for which Epiq does not seek reimbursement or compensation.

21 **CONCLUSIONS**

22 28. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process
 23 considerations under the United States Constitution, by state and local rules and statutes, and further
 24 by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice program be designed to
 25 reach the class and, in a settlement class action notice situation such as this, that the notice or notice
 26 program itself not limit knowledge of the availability of benefits—nor the ability to exercise other
 27 options—to class members in any way. All of these requirements were met in this case.

29. In my expert opinion, the Notice Program conformed to all aspects of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and comported with the guidance for effective notice articulated in the Manual for Complex Litigation 4th.

30. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on February 12th, 2019.


Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

Attachment 1



HILSOFT NOTIFICATIONS

Hilsoft Notifications is a leading provider of legal notice services for large-scale class action and bankruptcy matters. We specialize in providing quality, expert, notice plan development – designing notice programs that satisfy due process requirements and withstand judicial scrutiny. For more than 23 years, Hilsoft Notifications' notice plans have been approved and upheld by courts. Hilsoft Notifications has been retained by defendants and/or plaintiffs on more than 300 cases, including more than 30 MDL cases, with notices appearing in more than 53 languages and in almost every country, territory and dependency in the world. Case examples include:

- Hilsoft designed and implemented monumental notice campaigns to notify current or former owners or lessees of certain BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, and Nissan vehicles as part of \$1.2 billion in settlements regarding Takata airbags. The Notice Plans included individual mailed notice to more than 51.5 million potential Class Members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio spots, internet banners, mobile banners, and specialized behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the Notice Plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle with a frequency of 4.0 times each. ***In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMS – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda and Nissan)***, MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.).
- A comprehensive notice program within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* that provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to more than 855,000 via email. A targeted internet campaign further enhanced the notice effort. ***In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)***, MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive settlement Notice Plan for a class period spanning more than 40 years for smokers of light cigarettes. The Notice Plan delivered a measured reach of approximately 87.8% of Arkansas Adults 25+ with a frequency of 8.9 times and approximately 91.1% of Arkansas Adults 55+ with a frequency of 10.8 times. Hispanic newspaper notice, an informational release, radio PSAs, sponsored search listings and a case website further enhanced reach. ***Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.***, No. 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir.).
- One of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns ever implemented, for BP's \$7.8 billion settlement claim deadline relating to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Hilsoft Notifications designed and implemented the claim deadline notice program, which resulted in a combined measurable paid print, television, radio and Internet effort that reached in excess of 90% of adults aged 18+ in the 26 identified DMAs covering the Gulf Coast Areas an average of 5.5 times each. ***In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010***, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.).
- Large asbestos bar date notice effort, which included individual notice, national consumer publications, hundreds of local and national newspapers, Spanish newspapers, union labor publications, and digital media to reach the target audience. ***In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp., et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Date Notice)***, 14-10979(CSS) (Bankr. D. Del.).
- Landmark \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. The intensive notice program involved over 19.8 million direct mail notices to class members together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, trade & specialty publications, and language & ethnic targeted publications. Hilsoft also implemented an extensive online notice campaign with banner notices, which generated more than 770 million adult impressions, a case website in eight languages, and acquisition of sponsored search listings to facilitate locating the website. ***In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation***, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.).

- BP's \$7.8 billion settlement of claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill emerged from possibly the most complex class action in U.S. history. Hilsoft Notifications drafted and opined on all forms of notice. The 2012 notice program designed by Hilsoft reached at least 95% Gulf Coast region adults via television, radio, newspapers, consumer publications, trade journals, digital media and individual notice. *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010*, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.).
- Momentous injunctive settlement reached by American Express regarding merchant payment card processing. The notice program provided extensive individual notice to more than 3.8 million merchants as well as coverage in national and local business publications, retail trade publications and placement in the largest circulation newspapers in each of the U.S. territories and possessions. *In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II)*, MDL No. 2221 (E.D.N.Y.) ("Italian Colors").
- Overdraft fee class actions have been brought against nearly every major U.S. commercial bank. For related settlements, Hilsoft Notifications has developed programs that integrate individual notice and paid media efforts. PNC, Citizens, TD Bank, Fifth Third, Harris Bank M&I, Comerica Bank, Susquehanna Bank, Capital One, M&T Bank and Synovus are among the more than 20 banks that have retained Hilsoft. *In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.).
- Possibly the largest data breach in U.S. history with approximately 130 million credit and debit card numbers stolen. *In re Heartland Data Security Breach Litigation*, MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.)
- Largest and most complex class action in Canadian history. Designed and implemented groundbreaking notice to disparate, remote aboriginal people in the multi-billion dollar settlement. *In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*, 00-CV-192059 CPA (Ont. Super. Ct.).
- Extensive point of sale notice program of a settlement providing payments up to \$100,000 related to Chinese drywall – 100 million notices distributed to Lowe's purchasers during a six-week period. *Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers*, SU10-CV-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.).
- Largest discretionary class action notice campaign involving virtually every adult in the U.S. for the settlement. *In re Trans Union Corp. Privacy Litigation*, MDL No. 1350 (N.D. Ill.).
- Most complex national data theft class action settlement involving millions of class members. *Lockwood v. Certegy Check Services, Inc.*, 8:07-cv-1434-T-23TGW (M.D. Fla.).
- Largest combined U.S. and Canadian retail consumer security breach notice program. *In re T.J.X. Companies, Inc., Customer Data Security Breach Litigation*, MDL No. 1838 (D. Mass.).
- Most comprehensive notice ever in a securities class action for the \$1.1 billion settlement of *In re Royal Ahold Securities and ERISA Litigation*, MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.).
- Most complex worldwide notice program in history. Designed and implemented all U.S. and international media notice with 500+ publications in 40 countries and 27 languages for \$1.25 billion settlement. *In re Holocaust Victims Assets, "Swiss Banks"*, No. CV-96-4849 (E.D.N.Y.).
- Largest U.S. claim program to date. Designed and implemented a notice campaign for the \$10 billion program. *Tobacco Farmer Transition Program*, (U.S. Dept. of Ag.).
- Multi-national claims bar date notice to asbestos personal injury claimants. Opposing notice expert's reach methodology challenge rejected by court. *In re Babcock & Wilcox Co.*, No. 00-10992 (E.D. La.).

LEGAL NOTICING EXPERTS

Cameron Azari, Esq., Director of Legal Notice

Cameron Azari, Esq. has more than 17 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs. He is a nationally recognized expert in the creation of class action notification campaigns in compliance with Fed R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2) (d)(2) and (e) and similar state class action statutes. Cameron has been responsible for hundreds of legal notice and advertising programs. During his career, he has been involved in an array of high profile class action matters, including *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico*, *Heartland Payment Systems*, *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, *Lowe's Home Centers*, *Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)*, and *In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*. He is an active author and speaker on a broad range of legal notice and class action topics ranging from amendments to FRCP Rule 23 to email noticing, response rates and optimizing settlement effectiveness. Cameron is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. He received his B.S. from Willamette University and his J.D. from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. Cameron can be reached at caza@legalnotice.com.

Lauran Schultz, Executive Director

Lauran Schultz consults extensively with clients on notice adequacy and innovative legal notice programs. Lauran has more than 20 years of experience as a professional in the marketing and advertising field, specializing in legal notice and class action administration for the past seven years. High profile actions he has been involved in include companies such as BP, Bank of America, Fifth Third Bank, Symantec Corporation, Lowe's Home Centers, First Health, Apple, TJX, CNA and Carrier Corporation. Prior to joining Epiq in 2005, Lauran was a Senior Vice President of Marketing at National City Bank in Cleveland, Ohio. Lauran's education includes advanced study in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison along with a Ford Foundation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies. Lauran can be reached at lschultz@hilsoft.com.

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS

- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, "A Practical Guide to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Publication Notice." E-book, published, May 2017.
- **Cameron Azari** Featured Speaker, "Proposed Changes to Rule 23 Notice and Scrutiny of Claim Filing Rates," DC Consumer Class Action Lawyers Luncheon, December 6, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From 'Issue Spotting' To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model." King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, April 25, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise." Advisen's Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, February 10, 2015.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, "What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs." *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations." PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, April 7-8, 2014 and Chicago, IL, April 28-29, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 29-30, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Building Products Cases." HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, October 25, 2013.

- **Cameron Azari** Co-Author, "Class Action Legal Noticing: Plain Language Revisited." *Law360*, April 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements Getting your Settlement Approved." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 31-February 1, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Perspectives from Class Action Claims Administrators: Email Notices and Response Rates." CLE International's 8th Annual Class Actions Conference, Los Angeles, CA, May 17-18, 2012.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Action Litigation Trends: A Look into New Cases, Theories of Liability & Updates on the Cases to Watch." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 26-27, 2012.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, "Legal Notice Best Practices: Building a Workable Settlement Structure." CLE International's 7th Annual Class Action Conference, San Francisco, CA, May 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Data Breaches Involving Consumer Financial Information: Litigation Exposures and Settlement Considerations." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, January 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice in Consumer Class Actions: Adequacy, Efficiency and Best Practices." CLE International's 5th Annual Class Action Conference: Prosecuting and Defending Complex Litigation, San Francisco, CA, 2009.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, "Efficiency and Adequacy Considerations in Class Action Media Notice Programs." Chicago Bar Association, Chicago, IL, 2009.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Clearing the Five Hurdles of Email - Delivery of Class Action Legal Notices." *Thomson Reuters Class Action Litigation Reporter*, June 2008.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Planning for a Smooth Settlement." ACI: Class Action Defense – Complex Settlement Administration for the Class Action Litigator, Phoenix, AZ, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Noticing and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Class Action Bar Gathering, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Structuring a Litigation Settlement." CLE International's 3rd Annual Conference on Class Actions, Los Angeles, CA, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, LLP, New York, NY, 2006.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Bridgeport Continuing Legal Education, Class Action and the UCL, San Diego, CA, 2006.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Stoel Rives litigation group, Portland, OR / Seattle, WA / Boise, ID / Salt Lake City, UT, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements" – Stroock & Stroock & Lavan litigation group, Los Angeles, CA, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Twice the Notice or No Settlement." Current Developments – Issue II, August 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication" – Weil Gotshal litigation group, New York, NY, 2003.

JUDICIAL COMMENTS

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation* (May 17, 2017) MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice “apprise[d] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections.” Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% “exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used.” (Dkt. No. 3188-2 ¶24.)

Judge Joseph F. Bataillon, *Klug v. Watts Regulator Company* (April 13, 2017) No. 8:15-cv-00061-JFB-FG3 (D. Neb.):

The court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Class Action and of this settlement, as provided by the Settlement Agreement and by the Preliminary Approval Order dated December 7, 2017, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons and entities within the definition of the Settlement Class, and fully complied with the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 and due process. Due and sufficient proof of the execution of the Notice Plan as outlined in the Preliminary Approval Order has been filed.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company, et al.* (April 13, 2017) No. 4:12-cv-00664-YGR (N.D. Cal.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice of Settlement given to the Settlement Class was adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including both individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and publication notice.

Notice of Settlement, as given, complied with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, satisfied the requirements of due process, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth herein.

Notice of the Settlement was provided to the appropriate regulators pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(c)(1).

Judge Carlos Murguia, *Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al* (December 14, 2016) No. 2:12-cv-02247 (D. Kan.) and **Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al** (December 14, 2016) No. 2:13-cv-2634 (D. Kan.):

The Court determines that the Notice Plan as implemented was reasonably calculated to provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances and contained all required information for members of the proposed Settlement Class to act to protect their interests. The Court also finds that Class Members were provided an adequate period of time to receive Notice and respond accordingly.

Judge Yvette Kane, *In re: Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (December 9, 2016) MDL No. 2380 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Timothy D. Fox, *Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.* (November 21, 2016) No. 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Notice provided to potential members of the Class constituted the best and most practicable notice under the circumstances, thereby complying fully with due process and Rule 23 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Judge Eileen Bransten, In re: HSBC Bank USA, N.A., Checking Account Overdraft Litigation (October 13, 2016) No. 650562/2011 (Sup. Ct. N.Y.):

This Court finds that the Notice Program and the Notice provided to Settlement Class members fully satisfied the requirements of constitutional due process, the N.Y. C.P.L.R., and any other applicable laws, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto.

Judge Jerome B. Simandle, In re: Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation (September 20, 2016) MDL No. 2540 (D. N.J.):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice provided to the Settlement Class constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the terms of the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, requirements of due process and any other applicable law.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co. (April 11, 2016) No. 14-23120 (S.D. Fla.):

Pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc. [Hilsoft Notifications], has complied with the approved notice process as confirmed in its Declaration filed with the Court on March 23, 2016. The Court finds that the notice process was designed to advise Class Members of their rights. The form and method for notifying Class Members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B), the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and due process under the United States Constitution and other applicable laws.

Judge Christopher S. Sontchi, In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp, et al., (July 30, 2015) 14-10979(CSS) (Bankr. D. Del.):

Notice of the Asbestos Bar Date as set forth in this Asbestos Bar Date Order and in the manner set forth herein constitutes adequate and sufficient notice of the Asbestos Bar Date and satisfies the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules.

Judge David C. Norton, In re: MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation (July 22, 2015) MDL No. 2333, No. 2:12-mn-00001 (D. S.C.):

The court finds that the Notice Plan, as described in the Settlement and related declarations, has been faithfully carried out and constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this Action, and was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to be provided with Notice.

The court also finds that the Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of: (1) the pendency of this class action; (2) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and the proposed Settlement; (3) their right to object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement (including final certification of the Settlement Class, the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the proposed Settlement, the adequacy of the Settlement Class's representation by Named Plaintiffs or Class Counsel, or the award of attorney's and representative fees); (4) their right to appear at the fairness hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense); and (5) the binding and preclusive effect of the orders and Final Order and Judgment in this Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not request exclusion from the Settlement Class. As such, the court finds that the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the rules of this court, and any other applicable law, and provided sufficient notice to bind all Class Members, regardless of whether a particular Class Member received actual notice.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Adkins v. Nestle Purina PetCare Company, et al.*, (June 23, 2015) No. 12-cv-2871 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the notice requirements specified by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Such notice fully and accurately informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information; was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class members; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Steen v. Capital One, N.A.* (May 22, 2015) No. 2:10-cv-01505-JCZ-KWR (E.D. La.) and No. 1:10-cv-22058-JLK (S.D. Fla.) as part of *In Re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, MDL 2036 (S.D. Fla.)

The Court finds that the Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Shutts*, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement with Capital One was widely publicized, and any Settlement Class Member who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so. Azari Decl. ¶¶ 30-39.

Judge Rya W. Zobel, *Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.*, (December 29, 2014) No. 1:10-cv-10392-RWZ (D. Mass.):

This Court finds that the Class Notice was provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order and that it was the best notice practicable and fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and applicable law. The Court finds that the Notice Plan that was implemented by the Claims Administrator satisfies the requirements of FED. R. CIV. P. 23, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and Due Process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement, the Final Approval Hearing, and the other matters referred to in the notices. Proof of the giving of such notices has been filed with the Court via the Azari Declaration and its exhibits.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Rose v. Bank of America Corporation, and FIA Card Services, N.A.*, (August 29, 2014) No. 5:11-CV-02390-EJD; 5:12-CV-04009-EJD (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this action, all material elements of the Settlement, the opportunity for Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from, object to, or comment on the settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing. The notice was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B); provided notice in a reasonable manner to all class members, satisfying Rule 23(e)(1)(B); was adequate and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and, complied fully with the laws of the United States and of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process and any other applicable rules of court.

Judge James A. Robertson, II, *Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp.* (June 27, 2014) No. CGC-12-519221 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

Notice to the Settlement Class has been provided in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari dated March 7, 2014, such Class Notice has been provided in an adequate and sufficient manner, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1781, California Civil Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, Rules 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, and due process.

Judge John Gleeson, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, (December 13, 2013) No. 1:05-cv-03800 (E.D. NY.):

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards... The objectors' complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

Judge Lance M. Africk, Evans, et al. v. TIN, Inc., et al., (July 7, 2013) No. 2:11-cv-02067 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice... as described in Notice Agent Lauran Schultz's Declaration: (a) constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances...; (c) constituted notice that was reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient; and (d) constituted notice that fully satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including Rules 23(c)(2)(B) and (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including Due Process Clause), the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law, as well as complied with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Edward M. Chen, Marolda v. Symantec Corporation, (April 5, 2013) No. 08-cv-05701 (N.D. Cal.):

Approximately 3.9 million notices were delivered by email to class members, but only a very small percentage objected or opted out . . . The Court . . . concludes that notice of settlement to the class was adequate and satisfied all requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) and due process. Class members received direct notice by email, and additional notice was given by publication in numerous widely circulated publications as well as in numerous targeted publications. These were the best practicable means of informing class members of their rights and of the settlement's terms.

Judge Ann D. Montgomery, In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation, (February 27, 2013) No. 0:08cv01958 (D. Minn.):

The parties retained Hilsoft Notifications ("Hilsoft"), an experienced class-notice consultant, to design and carry out the notice plan. The form and content of the notices provided to the class were direct, understandable, and consistent with the "plain language" principles advanced by the Federal Judicial Center.

*The notice plan's multi-faceted approach to providing notice to settlement class members whose identity is not known to the settling parties constitutes "the best notice [*26] that is practicable under the circumstances" consistent with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

Magistrate Judge Stewart, Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc., (January 28, 2013) No. 3:10-cv-960 (D. Or.):

Moreover, plaintiffs have submitted [a] declaration from Cameron Azari (docket #129), a nationally recognized notice expert, who attests that fashioning an effective joint notice is not unworkable or unduly confusing. Azari also provides a detailed analysis of how he would approach fashioning an effective notice in this case.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement), (January 11, 2013) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

Through August 9, 2012, 366,242 individual notices had been sent to potential [Medical Benefits] Settlement Class Members by postal mail and 56,136 individual notices had been e-mailed. Only 10,700 mailings—or 3.3%—were known to be undeliverable. (Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Notice was also provided through an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, highly-trafficked websites, and Sunday local newspapers (via newspaper supplements). Notice was also provided in non-measured trade, business and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and Internet effort reached an estimated 95% of adults aged 18+ in the Gulf Coast region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States aged 18+ an average of 4 times each. (Id. ¶¶ 8, 10.) All notice documents were designed to be clear, substantive, and informative. (Id. ¶ 5.)

The Court received no objections to the scope or content of the [Medical Benefits] Notice Program. (Azari Supp. Decl. ¶ 12.) The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan as implemented satisfied the best notice practicable standard of Rule 23(c) and, in accordance with Rule 23(e)(1), provided notice in a reasonable manner to Class Members who would be bound by the Settlement, including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Likewise, the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of Due Process. The Court also finds the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of CAFA.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010* (Economic and Property Damages Settlement), (December 21, 2012) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs that Hilsoft Notifications has designed and executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.

Judge Alonzo Harris, Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and Arklamiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc., (August 17, 2012) No. 12-C-1599 (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of April 18, 2012, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as Defined for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class Definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge James Lawrence King, *In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation (IBERIABANK)*, (April 26, 2012) MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Notice previously approved was fully and properly effectuated and was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process because it described "the substantive claims . . . [and] contained information reasonably necessary to [allow Settlement Class Members to] make a decision to remain a class member and be bound by the final judgment." *In re Nissan Motor Corp. Antitrust Litig.*, 552 F.2d 1088, 1104-05 (5th Cir. 1977). The Notice, among other things, defined the Settlement Class, described the release as well as the amount and method and manner of proposed distribution of the Settlement proceeds, and informed Settlement Class Members of their rights to opt-out or object, the procedures for doing so, and the time and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Notice also informed Settlement Class Members that a class judgment would bind them unless they opted out, and told them where they could obtain more information, such as access to a full copy of the Agreement. Further, the Notice described in summary form the fact that Class Counsel would be seeking attorneys' fees of up to 30 percent of the Settlement. Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise them of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314. The content of the Notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23.

Judge Bobby Peters, Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers, (April 13, 2012) SU10-CV-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the Notice Plan was fulfilled, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Amendment, and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order and that this Notice and Notice Plan constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this action, constituted due and sufficient Notice of the proposed Settlement to all persons entitled to participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4th.

Judge Lee Rosenthal, In re Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation, (March 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

*The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement... Hilsoft Notifications analyzed the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litig., — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at *23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).15 The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197.*

Judge John D. Bates, Trombley v. National City Bank, (December 1, 2011) 1:10-CV-00232 (D.D.C.)

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank, (July 29, 2011) No. 1:09-cv-6655 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.

Judge Ellis J. Daigle, Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc., (June 30, 2011) No. 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others more fully described in this Court's order of 30th day of March 2011 were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.*, (March 24, 2011) No. 3:10-cv-1448 (D. Conn.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC*, (September 2, 2010) No. 2:07-cv-871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.*, (October 7, 2009) No. 5:07cv2580 (N.D. Ohio):

As previously set forth in this Memorandum Opinion, the elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation*, (September 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

Judge Lisa F. Chrystal, *Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.*, (August 27, 2009) No. UNN-L-0800-01 (N.J. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the manner and content of the notices for direct mailing and for publication notice, as specified in the Notice Plan (Exhibit 2 to the Affidavit of Lauran R. Schultz), provides the best practicable notice of judgment to members of the Plaintiff Class.

Judge Barbara Crowder, *Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.*, (March 23, 2009) No. 01-L-454, 01-L-493 (3rd Jud. Cir. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provides the Eligible Members of the Settlement Class sufficient information to make informed and meaningful decisions regarding their options in this Litigation and the effect of the Settlement on their rights. The Notice Plan further satisfies the requirements of due process and 735 ILCS 5/2-803. That Notice Plan is approved and accepted. This Court further finds that the Notice of Settlement and Claim Form comply with 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and are appropriate as part of the Notice Plan and the Settlement, and thus they are hereby approved and adopted. This Court further finds that no other notice other than that identified in the Notice Plan is reasonably necessary in this Litigation.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *In re Trans Union Corp.*, (September 17, 2008) MDL No. 1350 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice under the terms and in the format provided for in its Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, is due and sufficient notice for all purposes to all persons entitled to such notice, and fully satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the Constitution of the United States, and any other applicable law... Accordingly, all objections are hereby OVERRULED.

Judge Steven D. Merryday, Lockwood v. Certegy Check Services, Inc., (September 3, 2008) No. 8:07-cv-1434-T-23TGW (M.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. The notice as given provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and the notice satisfied the requirements of Rule 23, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and due process.

Judge William G. Young, In re TJX Companies, (September 2, 2008) MDL No. 1838 (D. Mass.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of notice provided to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

Judge Philip S. Gutierrez, Shaffer v. Continental Casualty Co., (June 11, 2008) SACV-06-2235-PSG (PJWx) (C.D. Cal.):

...was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clauses), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Robert L. Wyatt, Gunderson v. AIG Claim Services, Inc., (May 29, 2008) No. 2004-002417 (14th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members...were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination...Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Mary Anne Mason, Palace v. DaimlerChrysler Corp., (May 29, 2008) No. 01-CH-13168 (Ill. Cir. Ct.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to the Illinois class and to the Illinois Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed Settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process and complied with 735 ILCS §§5/2-803 and 5/2-806.

Judge David De Alba, Ford Explorer Cases, (May 29, 2008) JCCP Nos. 4226 & 4270 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

[T]he Court is satisfied that the notice plan, design, implementation, costs, reach, were all reasonable, and has no reservations about the notice to those in this state and those in other states as well, including Texas, Connecticut, and Illinois; that the plan that was approved—submitted and approved, comports with the fundamentals of due process as described in the case law that was offered by counsel.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Webb v. Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., (March 3, 2008) No. CV-2007-418-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court finds that there was minimal opposition to the settlement. After undertaking an extensive notice campaign to Class members of approximately 10,707 persons, mailed notice reached 92.5% of potential Class members.

Judge Carol Crafton Anthony, Johnson v. Progressive Casualty Ins. Co., (December 6, 2007) No. CV-2003-513 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Notice of the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated...Notice was direct mailed to all Class members whose current whereabouts could be identified by reasonable effort. Notice reached a large majority of the Class members. The Court finds that such notice constitutes the best notice practicable...The forms of Notice and Notice Plan satisfy all of the requirements of Arkansas law and due process.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Sweeten v. American Empire Insurance Co., (August 20, 2007) No. CV-2007-154-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court does find that all notices required by the Court to be given to class members was done within the time allowed and the manner best calculated to give notice and apprise all the interested parties of the litigation. It was done through individual notice, first class mail, through internet website and the toll-free telephone call center...The Court does find that these methods were the best possible methods to advise the class members of the pendency of the action and opportunity to present their objections and finds that these notices do comply with all the provisions of Rule 23 and the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Robert Wyatt, Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Associates, Inc., (July 19, 2007) No. 2004-2417-D (14th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

This is the final Order and Judgment regarding the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy. And I am satisfied in all respects regarding the presentation that's been made to the Court this morning in the Class memberships, the representation, the notice, and all other aspects and I'm signing that Order at this time.

Judge Lewis A. Kaplan, In re Parmalat Securities Litigation, (July 19, 2007) MDL No. 1653-LAK (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notice, the publication of the Publication Notice, and the notice methodology...met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, (including the Due Process clause), the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 78u-4, et seq.) (the "PSLRA"), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Joe Griffin, Beasley v. The Reliable Life Insurance Co., (March 29, 2007) No. CV-2005-58-1 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

[T]he Court has, pursuant to the testimony regarding the notification requirements, that were specified and adopted by this Court, has been satisfied and that they meet the requirements of due process. They are fair, reasonable, and adequate. I think the method of notification certainly meets the requirements of due process...So the Court finds that the notification that was used for making the potential class members aware of this litigation and the method of filing their claims, if they chose to do so, all those are clear and concise and meet the plain language requirements and those are completely satisfied as far as this Court is concerned in this matter.

Judge Lewis A. Kaplan, In re Parmalat Securities Litigation, (March 1, 2007) MDL No. 1653-LAK (S.D.N.Y.):

The court approves, as to form and content, the Notice and the Publication Notice, attached hereto as Exhibits 1 and 2, respectively, and finds that the mailing and distribution of the Notice and the publication of the Publication Notice in the manner and the form set forth in Paragraph 6 of this Order...meet the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by Section 21D(a)(7) of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(7), and due process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Anna J. Brown, Reynolds v. The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc., (February 27, 2007) No. CV-01-1529-BR (D. Or.):

[T]he court finds that the Notice Program fairly, fully, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Settlement Class and each Settlement Subclass of all relevant and material information concerning the proposed settlement of this action, their rights under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and related matters, and afforded the Settlement Class with adequate time and an opportunity to file objections to the Settlement or request exclusion from the Settlement Class. The court finds that the Notice Program constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process.

Judge Kirk D. Johnson, Zarebski v. Hartford Insurance Company of the Midwest, (February 13, 2007) No. CV-2006-409-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence admitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice, as disseminated to members of the Settlement Class in accordance with provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all members of the Settlement Class. Accordingly, the Class Notice and Claim Form as disseminated are

finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate notice under the circumstances. The Court finds and concludes that due and adequate notice of the pendency of this Action, the Stipulation, and the Final Settlement Hearing has been provided to members of the Settlement Class, and the Court further finds and concludes that the notice campaign described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by the parties complied fully with the requirements of Arkansas Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the requirements of due process under the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Richard J. Holwell, *In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation*, 2007 WL 1490466, at *34 (S.D.N.Y.):

In response to defendants' manageability concerns, plaintiffs have filed a comprehensive affidavit outlining the effectiveness of its proposed method of providing notice in foreign countries. According to this...the Court is satisfied that plaintiffs intend to provide individual notice to those class members whose names and addresses are ascertainable, and that plaintiffs' proposed form of publication notice, while complex, will prove both manageable and the best means practicable of providing notice.

Judge Samuel Conti, *Ciabattari v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.*, (November 17, 2006) No. C-05-04289-SC (N.D. Cal.):

After reviewing the evidence and arguments presented by the parties...the Court finds as follows...The class members were given the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that such notice meets the requirements of the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and all applicable statutes and rules of court.

Judge Ivan L.R. Lemelle, *In re High Sulfur Content Gasoline Prods. Liability Litigation*, (November 8, 2006) MDL No. 1632 (E.D. La.):

This Court approved a carefully-worded Notice Plan, which was developed with the assistance of a nationally-recognized notice expert, Hilsoft Notifications...The Notice Plan for this Class Settlement was consistent with the best practices developed for modern-style "plain English" class notices; the Court and Settling Parties invested substantial effort to ensure notice to persons displaced by the Hurricanes of 2005; and as this Court has already determined, the Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23 and constitutional due process.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, *In re Royal Ahold Securities and "ERISA" Litigation*, (November 2, 2006) MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.):

The global aspect of the case raised additional practical and legal complexities, as did the parallel criminal proceedings in another district. The settlement obtained is among the largest cash settlements ever in a securities class action case and represents an estimated 40% recovery of possible provable damages. The notice process appears to have been very successful not only in reaching but also in eliciting claims from a substantial percentage of those eligible for recovery.

Judge Elaine E. Bucklo, *Carnegie v. Household International*, (August 28, 2006) No. 98 C 2178 (N.D. Ill.):

[T]he Notice was disseminated pursuant to a plan consisting of first class mail and publication developed by Plaintiff's notice consultant, Hilsoft Notification[s]...who the Court recognized as experts in the design of notice plans in class actions. The Notice by first-class mail and publication was provided in an adequate and sufficient manner; constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Joe E. Griffin, *Beasley v. Hartford Insurance Company of the Midwest*, (June 13, 2006) No. CV-2005-58-1 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence admitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Individual Notice and the Publication Notice, as disseminated to members of the Settlement Class in accordance with provisions of the Preliminarily Approval Order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances...and the requirements of due process under the Arkansas and United States Constitutions.

Judge Norma L. Shapiro, First State Orthopedics et al. v. Concentra, Inc., et al., (May 1, 2006) No. 2:05-CV-04951-NS (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that dissemination of the Mailed Notice, Published Notice and Full Notice in the manner set forth here and in the Settlement Agreement meets the requirements of due process and Pennsylvania law. The Court further finds that the notice is reasonable, and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, is the best practicable notice; and is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Lawsuit and of their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed settlement.

Judge Thomas M. Hart, Froeber v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co., (April 19, 2006) No. 00C15234 (Or. Cir. Ct.):

The court has found and now reaffirms that dissemination and publication of the Class Notice in accordance with the terms of the Third Amended Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, In re Royal Ahold Securities and “ERISA” Litigation, (January 6, 2006) MDL No. 1539 (D. Md.):

I think it's remarkable, as I indicated briefly before, given the breadth and scope of the proposed Class, the global nature of the Class, frankly, that again, at least on a preliminary basis, and I will be getting a final report on this, that the Notice Plan that has been proposed seems very well, very well suited, both in terms of its plain language and in terms of its international reach, to do what I hope will be a very thorough and broad-ranging job of reaching as many of the shareholders, whether individual or institutional, as possibly can be done to participate in what I also preliminarily believe to be a fair, adequate and reasonable settlement.

Judge Catherine C. Blake, In re Royal Ahold Securities & “ERISA” Litigation, 437 F.Supp.2d 467, 472 (D. Md. 2006):

The court hereby finds that the Notice and Notice Plan described herein and in the Order dated January 9, 2006 provided Class Members with the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlement and Plan of Allocation, to all persons entitled to such notice, and the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Robert H. Wyatt, Jr., Gray v. New Hampshire Indemnity Co., Inc., (December 19, 2005) No. CV-2002-952-2-3 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

Notice of the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated. The Notice contained the essential elements necessary to satisfy due process, including the Settlement Class definition, the identities of the Parties and of their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed settlement, Class Counsel's intent to apply for fees, information regarding the manner in which objections could be submitted, and requests for exclusions could be filed. The Notice properly informed Class members of the formula for the distribution of benefits under the settlement...Notice was direct mailed to all Class members whose current whereabouts could be identified by reasonable effort. Notice was also effected by publication in many newspapers and magazines throughout the nation, reaching a large majority of the Class members multiple times. The Court finds that such notice constitutes the best notice practicable.

Judge Michael J. O’Malley, Defrates v. Hollywood Entm’t Corp., (June 24, 2005) No. 02 L 707 (Ill. Cir. Ct.):

[T]his Court hereby finds that the notice program described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by HEC complied fully with the requirements of due process, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and all other applicable laws.

Judge Wilford D. Carter, Thibodeaux v. Conoco Phillips Co., (May 26, 2005) No. 2003-481 F (14th J.D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members...were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, both as to the form and content...Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due process and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge Michael Canaday, Morrow v. Conoco Inc., (May 25, 2005) No. 2002-3860 G (14th J.D. Ct. La.):

The objections, if any, made to due process, constitutionality, procedures, and compliance with law, including, but not limited to, the adequacy of notice and the fairness of the proposed Settlement Agreement, lack merit and are hereby overruled.

Judge John R. Padova, Nichols v. SmithKline Beecham Corp., (April 22, 2005) No. 00-6222 (E.D. Pa.):

Pursuant to the Order dated October 18, 2004, End-Payor Plaintiffs employed Hilsoft Notifications to design and oversee Notice to the End-Payor Class. Hilsoft Notifications has extensive experience in class action notice situations relating to prescription drugs and cases in which unknown class members need to receive notice...After reviewing the individual mailed Notice, the publication Notices, the PSAs and the informational release, the Court concludes that the substance of the Notice provided to members of the End-Payor Class in this case was adequate to satisfy the concerns of due process and the Federal Rules.

Judge Douglas Combs, Morris v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co., (February 22, 2005) No. CJ-03-714 (D. Okla.):

I am very impressed that the notice was able to reach – be delivered to 97 ½ percent members of the class. That, to me, is admirable. And I'm also – at the time that this was initially entered, I was concerned about the ability of notice to be understood by a common, nonlawyer person, when we talk about legalese in a court setting. In this particular notice, not only the summary notice but even the long form of the notice were easily understandable, for somebody who could read the English language, to tell them whether or not they had the opportunity to file a claim.

Judge Joseph R. Goodwin, In re Serzone Products Liability Litigation, 231 F.R.D. 221, 231 (S.D. W. Va. 2005):

The Notice Plan was drafted by Hilsoft Notifications, a Pennsylvania firm specializing in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, unbiased legal notification plans. Hilsoft has disseminated class action notices in more than 150 cases, and it designed the model notices currently displayed on the Federal Judicial Center's website as a template for others to follow...To enhance consumer exposure, Hilsoft studied the demographics and readership of publications among adults who used a prescription drug for depression in the last twelve months. Consequently, Hilsoft chose to utilize media particularly targeting women due to their greater incidence of depression and heavy usage of the medication.

Judge Richard G. Stearns, In re Lupron® Marketing and Sales Practice Litigation, (November 24, 2004) MDL No. 1430 (D. Mass.):

After review of the proposed Notice Plan designed by Hilsoft Notifications...is hereby found to be the best practicable notice under the circumstances and, when completed, shall constitute due and sufficient notice of the Settlement and the Fairness Hearing to all persons and entities affected by and/or entitled to participate in the Settlement, in full compliance with the notice requirements of Rule 23 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judge Richard G. Stearns, In re Lupron® Marketing and Sales Practice Litigation, (November 23, 2004) MDL No. 1430 (D. Mass.):

I actually find the [notice] plan as proposed to be comprehensive and extremely sophisticated and very likely be as comprehensive as any plan of its kind could be in reaching those most directly affected.

Judge James S. Moody, Jr., Mantzouris v. Scarritt Motor Group Inc., (August 10, 2004) No. 8:03 CV- 0015-T-30 MSS (M.D. Fla.):

Due and adequate notice of the proceedings having been given and a full opportunity having been offered to the members of the Class to participate in the Settlement Hearing, or object to the certification of the Class and the Agreement, it is hereby determined that all members of the Class, except for Ms. Gwendolyn Thompson, who was the sole person opting out of the Settlement Agreement, are bound by this Order and Final Judgment entered herein.

Judge Robert E. Payne, Fisher v. Virginia Electric & Power Co., (July 1, 2004) No. 3:02CV431 (E.D. Va.):

The record here shows that the class members have been fully and fairly notified of the existence of the class action, of the issues in it, of the approaches taken by each side in it in such a way as to inform meaningfully those whose rights are affected and to thereby enable them to exercise their rights intelligently...The success rate in notifying the class is, I believe, at least in my experience, I share Ms. Kauffman's experience, it is as great as I have ever seen in practicing or serving in this job...So I don't believe we could have had any more effective notice.

Judge John Kraetzer, Baiz v. Mountain View Cemetery, (April 14, 2004) No. 809869-2 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

The notice program was timely completed, complied with California Government Code section 6064, and provided the best practicable notice to all members of the Settlement Class under the circumstances. The Court finds that the notice program provided class members with adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain information pertaining to their rights and obligations under the settlement so that a full opportunity has been afforded to class members and all other persons wishing to be heard...The Court has determined that the Notice given to potential members of the Settlement Class fully and accurately informed potential Members of the Settlement Class of all material elements of the proposed settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class, and that it constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

Hospitality Mgmt. Assoc., Inc. v. Shell Oil Co., 356 S.C. 644, 663, 591 S.E.2d 611, 621 (Sup. Ct. S.C. 2004):

Clearly, the Cox court designed and utilized various procedural safeguards to guarantee sufficient notice under the circumstances. Pursuant to a limited scope of review, we need go no further in deciding the Cox court's findings that notice met due process are entitled to deference.

Judge Joseph R. Goodwin, In re Serzone Prods. Liability Litigation, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 28297, at *10 (S.D. W. Va.):

The Court has considered the Notice Plan and proposed forms of Notice and Summary Notice submitted with the Memorandum for Preliminary Approval and finds that the forms and manner of notice proposed by Plaintiffs and approved herein meet the requirements of due process and Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(c) and (e), are the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constitute sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice, and satisfy the Constitutional requirements of notice.

Judge James D. Arnold, Cotten v. Ferman Mgmt. Servs. Corp., (November 26, 2003) No. 02-08115 (Fla. Cir. Ct.):

Due and adequate notice of the proceedings having been given and a full opportunity having been offered to the member of the Class to participate in the Settlement Hearing, or object to the certification of the Class and the Agreement...

Judge Judith K. Fitzgerald, In re Pittsburgh Corning Corp., (November 26, 2003) No. 00-22876-JKF (Bankr. W.D. Pa.):

The procedures and form of notice for notifying the holders of Asbestos PI Trust Claims, as described in the Motion, adequately protect the interests of the holders of Asbestos PI Trust Claims in a manner consistent with the principles of due process, and satisfy the applicable requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Judge Carter Holly, Richison v. American Cemwood Corp., (November 18, 2003) No. 005532 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

As to the forms of Notice, the Court finds and concludes that they fully apprised the Class members of the pendency of the litigation, the terms of the Phase 2 Settlement, and Class members' rights and options...Not a single Class member—out of an estimated 30,000—objected to the terms of the Phase 2 Settlement Agreement, notwithstanding a comprehensive national Notice campaign, via direct mail and publication Notice...The notice was reasonable and the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Class members, and complied fully with the laws of the State of California, the Code of Civil Procedure, due process, and California Rules of Court 1859 and 1860.

Judge Thomas A. Higgins, *In re Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp.*, (June 13, 2003) MDL No. 1227 (M.D. Tenn.):

Notice of the settlement has been given in an adequate and sufficient manner. The notice provided by mailing the settlement notice to certain class members and publishing notice in the manner described in the settlement was the best practicable notice, complying in all respects with the requirements of due process.

Judge Harold Baer, Jr., *Thompson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 216 F.R.D. 55, 68 (S.D.N.Y. 2003):

In view of the extensive notice campaign waged by the defendant, the extremely small number of class members objecting or requesting exclusion from the settlement is a clear sign of strong support for the settlement...The notice provides, in language easily understandable to a lay person, the essential terms of the settlement, including the claims asserted...who would be covered by the settlement...[T]he notice campaign that defendant agreed to undertake was extensive...I am satisfied, having reviewed the contents of the notice package, and the extensive steps taken to disseminate notice of the settlement, that the class notice complies with the requirements of Rule 23 (c)(2) and 23(e). In summary, I have reviewed all of the objections, and none persuade me to conclude that the proposed settlement is unfair, inadequate or unreasonable.

Judge Edgar E. Bayley, *Dimitrios v. CVS, Inc.*, (November 27, 2002) No. 99-6209; *Walker v. Rite Aid Corp.*, No. 99-6210; and *Myers v. Rite Aid Corp.*, No. 01-2771 (Pa. Ct. C.P.):

The Court specifically finds that: fair and adequate notice has been given to the class, which comports with due process of law.

Judge Dewey C. Whitenton, *Ervin v. Movie Gallery, Inc.*, (November 22, 2002) No. 13007 (Tenn. Ch.):

The content of the class notice also satisfied all due process standards and state law requirements...The content of the notice was more than adequate to enable class members to make an informed and intelligent choice about remaining in the class or opting out of the class.

Judge James R. Williamson, *Kline v. The Progressive Corp.*, (November 14, 2002) No. 01-L-6 (Ill. Cir. Ct.):

Notice to the Settlement Class was constitutionally adequate, both in terms of its substance and the manner in which it was disseminated. The notice contained the essential elements necessary to satisfy due process...

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (September 13, 2002) No. L-008830.00 (N.J. Super. Ct.):

Here, the comprehensive bilingual, English and Spanish, court-approved Notice Plan provided by the terms of the settlement meets due process requirements. The Notice Plan used a variety of methods to reach potential class members. For example, short form notices for print media were placed...throughout the United States and in major national consumer publications which include the most widely read publications among Cooper Tire owner demographic groups.

Judge Harold Baer, Jr., *Thompson v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, (September 3, 2002) No. 00 Civ. 5071-HB (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court further finds that the Class Notice and Publication Notice provided in the Settlement Agreement are written in plain English and are readily understandable by Class Members. In sum, the Court finds that the proposed notice texts and methodology are reasonable, that they constitute due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and that they meet the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2) and (e)), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the Rules of the Court, and any other applicable law.

Judge Milton Gunn Shuffield, *Scott v. Blockbuster Inc.*, (January 22, 2002) No. D 162-535 (Tex. Jud. Dist. Ct.) ultimately withheld challenge to Court of Appeals of Texas. *Peters v. Blockbuster* 65 S.W.3d 295, 307 (Tex. App.- Beaumont, 2001):

In order to maximize the efficiency of the notice, a professional concern, Hilsoft Notifications, was retained. This Court concludes that the notice campaign was the best practicable, reasonably calculated, under all

the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the settlement and afford them an opportunity to present their objections...The notice campaign was highly successful and effective, and it more than satisfied the due process and state law requirements for class notice.

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (October 30, 2001) No. MID-L-8839-00-MT (N.J. Super. Ct.):

The parties have crafted a notice program which satisfies due process requirements without reliance on an unreasonably burdensome direct notification process...The form of the notice is reasonably calculated to apprise class members of their rights. The notice program is specifically designed to reach a substantial percentage of the putative settlement class members.

Judge Marina Corodemus, *Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.*, (October 29, 2001) No. L-8830-00-MT (N.J. Super. Ct.):

I saw the various bar graphs for the different publications and the different media dissemination, and I think that was actually the clearest bar graph I've ever seen in my life...it was very clear of the time periods that you were doing as to each publication and which media you were doing over what market time, so I think that was very clear.

Judge Stuart R. Pollak, *Microsoft I-V Cases*, (April 1, 2001) J.C.C.P. No. CJC-00-004106 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

[C]oncerning dissemination of class notice; and I have reviewed the materials that have been submitted on that subject and basically I'm satisfied. I think it's amazing if you're really getting 80 percent coverage. That's very reassuring. And the papers that you submitted responded to a couple things that had been mentioned before and I am satisfied with all that.

Judge Stuart R. Pollak, *Microsoft I-V Cases*, (March 30, 2001) J.C.C.P. No. 4106 (Cal. Super. Ct.):

Plaintiffs and Defendant Microsoft Corporation have submitted a joint statement in support of their request that the Court approve the plan for dissemination of class action notice and proposed forms of notice, and amend the class definition. The Court finds that the forms of notice to Class members attached hereto as Exhibits A and B fairly and adequately inform the Class members of their rights concerning this litigation. The Court further finds that the methods for dissemination of notice are the fairest and best practicable under the circumstances, and comport with due process requirements.

LEGAL NOTICE CASES

Hilsoft Notifications has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following partial listing of cases:

<i>Andrews v. MCI (900 Number Litigation)</i>	S.D. Ga., CV 191-175
<i>Harper v. MCI (900 Number Litigation)</i>	S.D. Ga., CV 192-134
<i>In re Bausch & Lomb Contact Lens Litigation</i>	N.D. Ala., 94-C-1144-WW
<i>In re Ford Motor Co. Vehicle Paint Litigation</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 1063
<i>Castano v. Am. Tobacco</i>	E.D. La., CV 94-1044
<i>Cox v. Shell Oil (Polybutylene Pipe Litigation)</i>	Tenn. Ch., 18,844
<i>In re Amino Acid Lysine Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 1083
<i>In re Dow Corning Corp. (Breast Implant Bankruptcy)</i>	E.D. Mich., 95-20512-11-AJS

Kunhel v. CNA Ins. Companies	N.J. Super. Ct., ATL-C-0184-94
In re Factor Concentrate Blood Prods. Litigation (Hemophiliac HIV)	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 986
In re Ford Ignition Switch Prods. Liability Litigation	D. N.J., 96-CV-3125
Jordan v. A.A. Friedman (Non-Filing Ins. Litigation)	M.D. Ga., 95-52-COL
Kalhammer v. First USA (Credit Card Litigation)	Cal. Cir. Ct., C96-45632010-CAL
Navarro-Rice v. First USA (Credit Card Litigation)	Or. Cir. Ct., 9709-06901
Spitzfaden v. Dow Corning (Breast Implant Litigation)	La. D. Ct., 92-2589
Robinson v. Marine Midland (Finance Charge Litigation)	N.D. Ill., 95 C 5635
McCurdy v. Norwest Fin. Alabama	Ala. Cir. Ct., CV-95-2601
Johnson v. Norwest Fin. Alabama	Ala. Cir. Ct., CV-93-PT-962-S
In re Residential Doors Antitrust Litigation	E.D. Pa., MDL No. 1039
Barnes v. Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.	E.D. Pa., 96-5903
Small v. Lorillard Tobacco Co. Inc.	N.Y. Super. Ct., 110949/96
Naef v. Masonite Corp (Hardboard Siding Litigation)	Ala. Cir. Ct., CV-94-4033
In re Synthroid Mktg. Litigation	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 1182
Raysick v. Quaker State Slick 50 Inc.	D. Tex., 96-12610
Castillo v. Mike Tyson (Tyson v. Holyfield Bout)	N.Y. Super. Ct., 114044/97
Avery v. State Farm Auto. Ins. (Non-OEM Auto Parts)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 97-L-114
Walls v. The Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.	N.D. Okla., 97-CV-218-H
Tempest v. Rainforest Café (Securities Litigation)	D. Minn., 98-CV-608
Stewart v. Avon Prods. (Securities Litigation)	E.D. Pa., 98-CV-4135
Goldenberg v. Marriott PLC Corp (Securities Litigation)	D. Md., PJM 95-3461
Delay v. Hurd Millwork (Building Products Litigation)	Wash. Super. Ct., 97-2-07371-0
Guterman v. Am. Airlines (Frequent Flyer Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 95CH982
Hoeffner v. The Estate of Alan Kenneth Vieira (Un-scattered Cremated Remains Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., 97-AS 02993
In re Graphite Electrodes Antitrust Litigation	E.D. Pa., MDL No. 1244
In re Silicone Gel Breast Implant Prods. Liability Litigation, Altrichter v. INAMED	N.D. Ala., MDL No. 926
St. John v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (Fen/Phen Litigation)	Wash. Super. Ct., 97-2-06368

Crane v. Hackett Assocs. (Securities Litigation)	E.D. Pa., 98-5504
In re Holocaust Victims Assets Litigation (Swiss Banks)	E.D.N.Y., CV-96-4849
McCall v. John Hancock (Settlement Death Benefits)	N.M. Cir. Ct., CV-2000-2818
Williams v. Weyerhaeuser Co. (Hardboard Siding Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., CV-995787
Kapustin v. YBM Magnex Int'l Inc. (Securities Litigation)	E.D. Pa., 98-CV-6599
Leff v. YBM Magnex Int'l Inc. (Securities Litigation)	E.D. Pa., 95-CV-89
In re PRK/LASIK Consumer Litigation	Cal. Super. Ct., CV-772894
Hill v. Galaxy Cablevision	N.D. Miss., 1:98CV51-D-D
Scott v. Am. Tobacco Co. Inc.	La. D. Ct., 96-8461
Jacobs v. Winthrop Financial Associates (Securities Litigation)	D. Mass., 99-CV-11363
Int'l Comm'n on Holocaust Era Ins. Claims – Worldwide Outreach Program	Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger Commission
Bownes v. First USA Bank (Credit Card Litigation)	Ala. Cir. Ct., CV-99-2479-PR
Whetman v. IKON (ERISA Litigation)	E.D. Pa., 00-87
Mangone v. First USA Bank (Credit Card Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 99AR672a
In re Babcock and Wilcox Co. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)	E.D. La., 00-10992
Barbanti v. W.R. Grace and Co. (Zonolite / Asbestos Litigation)	Wash. Super. Ct., 00201756-6
Brown v. Am. Tobacco	Cal. Super. Ct., J.C.C.P. 4042, 711400
Wilson v. Servier Canada Inc. (Canadian Fen/Phen Litigation)	Ont. Super. Ct., 98-CV-158832
In re Texaco Inc. (Bankruptcy)	S.D.N.Y. 87 B 20142, 87 B 20143, 87 B 20144
Olinde v. Texaco (Bankruptcy, Oil Lease Litigation)	M.D. La., 96-390
Gustafson v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. (Recall Related Litigation)	S.D. Ill., 00-612-DRH
In re Bridgestone/Firestone Tires Prods. Liability Litigation	S.D. Ind., MDL No. 1373
Gaynoe v. First Union Corp. (Credit Card Litigation)	N.C. Super. Ct., 97-CVS-16536
Carson v. Daimler Chrysler Corp. (Fuel O-Rings Litigation)	W.D. Tenn., 99-2896 TU A
Providian Credit Card Cases	Cal. Super. Ct., J.C.C.P. 4085
Fields v. Great Spring Waters of Am., Inc. (Bottled Water Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., 302774

Sanders v. Great Spring Waters of Am., Inc. (Bottled Water Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., 303549
Sims v. Allstate Ins. Co. (Diminished Auto Value Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 99-L-393A
Peterson v. State Farm Mutual Auto. Ins. Co. (Diminished Auto Value Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 99-L-394A
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Ragoonianan v. Imperial Tobacco Ltd. (Firesafe Cigarette Litigation)	Ont. Super. Ct., 00-CV-183165 CP
Dietschi v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (PPA Litigation)	W.D. Wash., C01-0306L
Dimitrios v. CVS, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)	Pa. C.P., 99-6209
Jones v. Hewlett-Packard Co. (Inkjet Cartridge Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., 302887
In re Tobacco Cases II (California Tobacco Litigation)	Cal. Super. Ct., J.C.C.P. 4042
Scott v. Blockbuster, Inc. (Extended Viewing Fees Litigation)	136 th Tex. Jud. Dist., D 162-535
Anesthesia Care Assocs. v. Blue Cross of Cal.	Cal. Super. Ct., 986677
Ting v. AT&T (Mandatory Arbitration Litigation)	N.D. Cal., C-01-2969-BZ
In re W.R. Grace & Co. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)	Bankr. D. Del., 01-01139-JJF
Talalai v. Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. (Tire Layer Adhesion Litigation)	N.J. Super. Ct., MID-L-8839-00 MT
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Int'l Org. of Migration – German Forced Labour Compensation Programme	Geneva, Switzerland
Madsen v. Prudential Federal Savings & Loan (Homeowner's Loan Account Litigation)	3 rd Jud. Dist. Ct. Utah, C79-8404
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In re USG Corp. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)	Bankr. D. Del., 01-02094-RJN
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Peters v. First Union Direct Bank (Credit Card Litigation)	M.D. Fla., 8:01-CV-958-T-26 TBM
National Socialist Era Compensation Fund	Republic of Austria

<i>In re Baycol Litigation</i>	D. Minn., MDL No. 1431
<i>Claims Conference–Jewish Slave Labour Outreach Program</i>	German Government Initiative
<i>Wells v. Chevy Chase Bank (Credit Card Litigation)</i>	Md. Cir. Ct., C-99-000202
<i>Walker v. Rite Aid of PA, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., 99-6210
<i>Myers v. Rite Aid of PA, Inc. (PA Act 6 Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., 01-2771
<i>In re PA Diet Drugs Litigation</i>	C.P. Pa., 9709-3162
<i>Harp v. Qwest Communications (Mandatory Arbitration Lit.)</i>	Or. Circ. Ct., 0110-10986
<i>Tuck v. Whirlpool Corp. & Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Microwave Recall Litigation)</i>	Ind. Cir. Ct., 49C01-0111-CP-002701
<i>Allison v. AT&T Corp. (Mandatory Arbitration Litigation)</i>	1 st Jud. D.C. N.M., D-0101-CV-20020041
<i>Kline v. The Progressive Corp.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., 01-L-6
<i>Baker v. Jewel Food Stores, Inc. & Dominick's Finer Foods, Inc. (Milk Price Fixing)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., 00-L-9664
<i>In re Columbia/HCA Healthcare Corp. (Billing Practices Litigation)</i>	M.D. Tenn., MDL No. 1227
<i>Foulz v. Erie Ins. Exchange (Auto Parts Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., 000203053
<i>Soders v. General Motors Corp. (Marketing Initiative Litigation)</i>	C.P. Pa., CI-00-04255
<i>Nature Guard Cement Roofing Shingles Cases</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., J.C.C.P. 4215
<i>Curtis v. Hollywood Entm't Corp. (Additional Rental Charges)</i>	Wash. Super. Ct., 01-2-36007-8 SEA
<i>Defrates v. Hollywood Entm't Corp.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., 02L707
<i>Pease v. Jasper Wyman & Son, Merrill Blueberry Farms Inc., Allen's Blueberry Freezer Inc. & Cherryfield Foods Inc.</i>	Me. Super. Ct., CV-00-015
<i>West v. G&H Seed Co. (Crawfish Farmers Litigation)</i>	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 99-C-4984-A
<i>Linn v. Roto-Rooter Inc. (Miscellaneous Supplies Charge)</i>	C.P. Ohio, CV-467403
<i>McManus v. Fleetwood Enter., Inc. (RV Brake Litigation)</i>	D. Ct. Tex., SA-99-CA-464-FB
<i>Baiz v. Mountain View Cemetery (Burial Practices)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., 809869-2
<i>Stetser v. TAP Pharm. Prods, Inc. & Abbott Laboratories (Lupron Price Litigation)</i>	N.C. Super. Ct., 01-CVS-5268
<i>Richison v. Am. Cemwood Corp. (Roofing Durability Settlement)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., 005532
<i>Cotten v. Ferman Mgmt. Servs. Corp.</i>	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., 02-08115
<i>In re Pittsburgh Corning Corp. (Asbestos Related Bankruptcy)</i>	Bankr. W.D. Pa., 00-22876-JKF

Mostajo v. Coast Nat'l Ins. Co.	Cal. Super. Ct., 00 CC 15165
Friedman v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)	Ariz. Super. Ct., CV 2000-000722
Multinational Outreach - East Germany Property Claims	Claims Conference
Davis v. Am. Home Prods. Corp. (Norplant Contraceptive Litigation)	D. La., 94-11684
Walker v. Tap Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. (Lupron Price Litigation)	N.J. Super. Ct., CV CPM-L-682-01
Munsey v. Cox Communications (Late Fee Litigation)	Civ. D. La., Sec. 9, 97 19571
Gordon v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., 00-5994
Clark v. Tap Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc.	5 th Dist. App. Ct. Ill., 5-02-0316
Fisher v. Virginia Electric & Power Co.	E.D. Va., 3:02-CV-431
Mantzouris v. Scarritt Motor Group, Inc.	M.D. Fla., 8:03-CV-0015-T-30-MSS
Johnson v. Ethicon, Inc. (Product Liability Litigation)	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 01-C-1530, 1531, 1533, 01-C-2491 to 2500
Schlink v. Edina Realty Title	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., 02-018380
Tawney v. Columbia Natural Res. (Oil & Gas Lease Litigation)	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 03-C-10E
White v. Washington Mutual, Inc. (Pre-Payment Penalty Litigation)	4 th Jud. D. Ct. Minn., CT 03-1282
Acacia Media Techs. Corp. v. Cybernet Ventures Inc., (Patent Infringement Litigation)	C.D. Cal., SACV03-1803 GLT (Anx)
Bardessono v. Ford Motor Co. (15 Passenger Vans)	Wash. Super. Ct., 32494
Gardner v. Stimson Lumber Co. (Forestex Siding Litigation)	Wash. Super. Ct., 00-2-17633-3SEA
Poor v. Sprint Corp. (Fiber Optic Cable Litigation)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 99-L-421
Thibodeau v. Comcast Corp.	E.D. Pa., 04-CV-1777
Cazenave v. Sheriff Charles C. Foti (Strip Search Litigation)	E.D. La., 00-CV-1246
National Assoc. of Police Orgs., Inc. v. Second Chance Body Armor, Inc. (Bullet Proof Vest Litigation)	Mich. Cir. Ct., 04-8018-NP
Nichols v. SmithKline Beecham Corp. (Paxil)	E.D. Pa., 00-6222
Yacout v. Federal Pacific Electric Co. (Circuit Breaker)	N.J. Super. Ct., MID-L-2904-97
Lewis v. Bayer AG (Baycol)	1 st Jud. Dist. Ct. Pa., 002353
In re Educ. Testing Serv. PLT 7-12 Test Scoring Litigation	E.D. La., MDL No. 1643
Stefanyshyn v. Consol. Indus. Corp. (Heat Exchanger)	Ind. Super. Ct., 79 D 01-9712-CT-59
Barnett v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	Wash. Super. Ct., 01-2-24553-8 SEA

<i>In re Serzone Prods. Liability Litigation</i>	S.D. W. Va., MDL No. 1477
<i>Ford Explorer Cases</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., J.C.C.P. 4226 & 4270
<i>In re Solutia Inc. (Bankruptcy)</i>	S.D.N.Y., 03-17949-PCB
<i>In re Lupron Marketing & Sales Practices Litigation</i>	D. Mass., MDL No. 1430
<i>Morris v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.</i>	D. Okla., CJ-03-714
<i>Bowling, et al. v. Pfizer Inc. (Bjork-Shiley Convexo-Concave Heart Valve)</i>	S.D. Ohio, C-1-91-256
<i>Thibodeaux v. Conoco Philips Co.</i>	D. La., 2003-481
<i>Morrow v. Conoco Inc.</i>	D. La., 2002-3860
<i>Tobacco Farmer Transition Program</i>	U.S. Dept. of Agric.
<i>Perry v. Mastercard Int'l Inc.</i>	Ariz. Super. Ct., CV2003-007154
<i>Brown v. Credit Suisse First Boston Corp.</i>	C.D. La., 02-13738
<i>In re Unum Provident Corp.</i>	D. Tenn., 1:03-CV-1000
<i>In re Ephedra Prods. Liability Litigation</i>	D.N.Y., MDL No. 1598
<i>Chesnut v. Progressive Casualty Ins. Co.</i>	Ohio C.P., 460971
<i>Froeber v. Liberty Mutual Fire Ins. Co.</i>	Or. Cir. Ct., 00C15234
<i>Luikart v. Wyeth Am. Home Prods. (Hormone Replacement)</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 04-C-127
<i>Salkin v. MasterCard Int'l Inc. (Pennsylvania)</i>	Pa. C.P., 2648
<i>Rolnik v. AT&T Wireless Servs., Inc.</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., L-180-04
<i>Singleton v. Hornell Brewing Co. Inc. (Arizona Ice Tea)</i>	Cal. Super. Ct., BC 288 754
<i>Becherer v. Qwest Commc'nns Int'l, Inc.</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., 02-L140
<i>Clearview Imaging v. Progressive Consumers Ins. Co.</i>	Fla. Cir. Ct., 03-4174
<i>Mehl v. Canadian Pacific Railway, Ltd</i>	D.N.D., A4-02-009
<i>Murray v. IndyMac Bank. F.S.B</i>	N.D. Ill., 04 C 7669
<i>Gray v. New Hampshire Indemnity Co., Inc.</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2002-952-2-3
<i>George v. Ford Motor Co.</i>	M.D. Tenn., 3:04-0783
<i>Allen v. Monsanto Co.</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 041465
<i>Carter v. Monsanto Co.</i>	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 00-C-300
<i>Carnegie v. Household Int'l, Inc.</i>	N. D. Ill., 98-C-2178

Daniel v. AON Corp.	Ill. Cir. Ct., 99 CH 11893
In re Royal Ahold Securities and "ERISA" Litigation	D. Md., MDL No. 1539
In re Pharmaceutical Industry Average Wholesale Price Litigation	D. Mass., MDL No. 1456
Meckstroth v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.	24 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 583-318
Walton v. Ford Motor Co.	Cal. Super. Ct., SCVSS 126737
Hill v. State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co.	Cal. Super. Ct., BC 194491
First State Orthopaedics et al. v. Concentra, Inc., et al.	E.D. Pa. 2:05-CV-04951-AB
Sauro v. Murphy Oil USA, Inc.	E.D. La., 05-4427
In re High Sulfur Content Gasoline Prods. Liability Litigation	E.D. La., MDL No. 1632
Homeless Shelter Compensation Program	City of New York
Rosenberg v. Academy Collection Service, Inc.	E.D. Pa., 04-CV-5585
Chapman v. Butler & Hosch, P.A.	2 nd Jud. Cir. Fla., 2000-2879
In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation	S.D.N.Y., 02-CIV-5571 RJH
Desportes v. American General Assurance Co.	Ga. Super. Ct., SU-04-CV-3637
In re: Propulsid Products Liability Litigation	E.D. La., MDL No. 1355
Baxter v. The Attorney General of Canada (In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation)	Ont. Super. Ct., 00-CV-192059 CPA
McNall v. Mastercard Int'l, Inc. (Currency Conversion Fees)	13 th Tenn. Jud. Dist. Ct., CT-002506-03
Lee v. Allstate	Ill. Cir. Ct., 03 LK 127
Turner v. Murphy Oil USA, Inc.	E.D. La., 2:05-CV-04206-EEF-JCW
Carter v. North Central Life Ins. Co.	Ga. Super. Ct., SU-2006-CV-3764-6
Harper v. Equifax	E.D. Pa., 2:04-CV-03584-TON
Beasley v. Hartford Insurance Co. of the Midwest	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2005-58-1
Springer v. Biomedical Tissue Services, LTD (Human Tissue Litigation)	Ind. Cir. Ct., 1:06-CV-00332-SEB-VSS
Spence v. Microsoft Corp. (Antitrust Litigation)	Wis. Cir. Ct., 00-CV-003042
Pennington v. The Coca Cola Co. (Diet Coke)	Mo. Cir. Ct., 04-CV-208580
Sunderman v. Regeneration Technologies, Inc. (Human Tissue Litigation)	S.D. Ohio, 1:06-CV-075-MHW
Splater v. Thermal Ease Hydronic Systems, Inc.	Wash. Super. Ct., 03-2-33553-3-SEA

Peyroux v. The United States of America (New Orleans Levee Breech)	E.D. La., 06-2317
Chambers v. DaimlerChrysler Corp. (Neon Head Gaskets)	N.C. Super. Ct., 01:CVS-1555
Ciabattari v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Sienna Run Flat Tires)	N.D. Cal., C-05-04289-BZ
In re Bridgestone Securities Litigation	M.D. Tenn., 3:01-CV-0017
In re Mutual Funds Investment Litigation (Market Timing)	D. Md., MDL No. 1586
Accounting Outsourcing v. Verizon Wireless	M.D. La., 03-CV-161
Hensley v. Computer Sciences Corp.	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2005-59-3
Peek v. Microsoft Corporation	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2006-2612
Reynolds v. The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.	D. Or., CV-01-1529 BR
Schwab v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.	E.D.N.Y., CV-04-1945
Zarebski v. Hartford Insurance Co. of the Midwest	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2006-409-3
In re Parmalat Securities Litigation	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1653 (LAK)
Beasley v. The Reliable Life Insurance Co.	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2005-58-1
Sweeten v. American Empire Insurance Company	Ark. Cir. Ct., 2007-154-3
Govt. Employees Hospital Assoc. v. Serono Int., S.A.	D. Mass., 06-CA-10613-PBS
Gunderson v. Focus Healthcare Management, Inc.	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-2417-D
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Associates, Inc., et al.	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-2417-D
Perez v. Manor Care of Carrollwood	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., 06-00574-E
Pope v. Manor Care of Carrollwood	13 th Jud. Cir. Fla., 06-01451-B
West v. Carfax, Inc.	Ohio C.P., 04-CV-1898 (ADL)
Hunsucker v. American Standard Ins. Co. of Wisconsin	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2007-155-3
In re Conagra Peanut Butter Products Liability Litigation	N.D. Ga., MDL No. 1845 (TWT)
The People of the State of CA v. Universal Life Resources (Cal DOI v. CIGNA)	Cal. Super. Ct., GIC838913
Burgess v. Farmers Insurance Co., Inc.	D. Okla., CJ-2001-292
Grays Harbor v. Carrier Corporation	W.D. Wash., 05-05437-RBL
Perrine v. E.I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co.	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 04-C-296-2
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Brookshire Bros. v. Chiquita (Antitrust)	S.D. Fla., 05-CIV-21962

Hoorman v. SmithKline Beecham	Ill. Cir. Ct., 04-L-715
Santos v. Government of Guam (Earned Income Tax Credit)	D. Guam, 04-00049
Johnson v. Progressive	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2003-513
Bond v. American Family Insurance Co.	D. Ariz., CV06-01249-PXH-DGC
In re SCOR Holding (Switzerland) AG Litigation (Securities)	S.D.N.Y., 04-cv-7897
Shoukry v. Fisher-Price, Inc. (Toy Safety)	S.D.N.Y., 07-cv-7182
In re: Guidant Corp. Plantable Defibrillators Prod's Liab. Litigation	D. Minn., MDL No. 1708
Clark v. Pfizer, Inc (Neurontin)	C.P. Pa., 9709-3162
Angel v. U.S. Tire Recovery (Tire Fire)	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 06-C-855
In re TJX Companies Retail Security Breach Litigation	D. Mass., MDL No. 1838
Webb v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.	Ark. Cir. Ct., CV-2007-418-3
Shaffer v. Continental Casualty Co. (Long Term Care Ins.)	C.D. Cal., SACV06-2235-PSG
Palace v. DaimlerChrysler (Defective Neon Head Gaskets)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 01-CH-13168
Lockwood v. Certegy Check Services, Inc. (Stolen Financial Data)	M.D. Fla., 8:07-cv-1434-T-23TGW
Sherrill v. Progressive Northwestern Ins. Co.	18 th D. Ct. Mont., DV-03-220
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (AIG)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-2417-D
Jones v. Dominion Resources Services, Inc.	S.D. W. Va., 2:06-cv-00671
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Wal-Mart)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-2417-D
In re Trans Union Corp. Privacy Litigation	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 1350
Gudo v. The Administrator of the Tulane Ed. Fund	La. D. Ct., 2007-C-1959
Guidry v. American Public Life Insurance Co.	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2008-3465
McGee v. Continental Tire North America	D.N.J., 2:06-CV-06234 (GEB)
Sims v. Rosedale Cemetery Co.	W. Va. Cir. Ct., 03-C-506
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Amerisafe)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-002417
In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation	E.D. La., 05-4182
In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Callable CD's)	Ill. Cir. Ct., 01-L-454 and 01-L-493

Pavlov v. CNA (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, 5:07cv2580
Steele v. Pergo(Flooring Products)	D. Or., 07-CV-01493-BR
Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 07-C-3737-B
Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., UNN-L-0800-01
Boone v. City of Philadelphia (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., 05-CV-1851
In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation	W.D. Ky., MDL No.1998
Miller v. Basic Research (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, 2:07-cv-00871-TS
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Cambridge)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-002417
Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	S.D.N.Y., 07-CV-08742
Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	D.N.J., 3:07-CV-03018-MJC-JJH
Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co. (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., 08-CV-2797-JBS-JS
In re Heartland Data Security Breach Litigation	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc. (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., 06-CV-2893 CW
Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., 1:09-CV-06655
Trombley v. National City Bank (Overdraft Fees)	D.D.C., 1:10-CV-00232
Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., SU10-CV-2267B
Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	D. Conn, 3:10-cv-01448
Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., 2:06-cv-00927
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (First Health)	14 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 2004-002417
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Hammerman)	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 11-C-3187-B
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Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., 2:08cv4463
Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants (CorVel Corporation)	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 09-C-5244-C
Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Fla., 8:11cv1896
Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)	W.D. Ark., 1:12cv1016
McKinley v. Great Western Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036

Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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Case v. Bank of Oklahoma (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Nelson v. Rabobank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	Cal. Super. Ct., RIC 1101391
Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Stirland Lake and Cristal Lake Residential Schools)	Ont. Super. Ct., 00-CV-192059 CP
Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. FairPay Solutions	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 12-C-1599-C
Marolda v. Symantec Corporation (Software Upgrades)	N.D. Cal., 3:08-cv-05701
In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010—Economic and Property Damages Settlement	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010—Medical Benefits Settlement	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
Vodanovich v. Boh Brothers Construction (Hurricane Katrina Levee Breaches)	E.D. La., 05-cv-4191
Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.	D. Or., No. 3:10-cv-960
RBS v. Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (Mastercard & Visa)	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1720
Saltzman v. Pella Corporation (Building Products)	N.D. Ill., 06-cv-4481
In re Zurn Pex Plumbing, Products Liability Litigation	D. Minn., MDL No. 1958
Blahut v. Harris, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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Anderson v. Compass Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Evans, et al. v. TIN, Inc. (Environmental)	E.D. La., 2:11-cv-02067
Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 12-C-1599-C
Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 09-C-5244-C
Miner v. Philip Morris Companies, Inc. et al.	Ark. Cir. Ct., 60CV03-4661
Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Mistassini Hostels Residential Schools)	Qué. Super. Ct., 500-06-000293-056 & No. 550-06-000021-056 (Hull)
Glube et al. v. Pella Corporation et al. (Building Products)	Ont. Super. Ct., CV-11-4322294-00CP

Yarger v. ING Bank	D. Del., 11-154-LPS
Price v. BP Products North America	N.D. Ill., 12-cv-06799
National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.	E.D. Ark., 4:13-cv-00250-JMM
Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Pa., 3:12-cv-01405-RDM
Rose v. Bank of America Corporation, et al. (TCPA)	N.D. Cal., 11-cv-02390-EJD
McGann, et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)	Mo. Cir. Ct., 1322-CC00800
Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC, et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc., et al.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 09-C-5242-B
Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)	E.D. Mich, 2:12-cv-10267
In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Ill., 09-CV-7666
In re Dow Corning Corporation (Breast Implants)	E.D. Mich., 00-X-0005
Mello et al v. Susquehanna Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (Emergen-C)	Cal. Super. Ct., CGC-12-519221
In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II) (Italian Colors Restaurant)	E.D.N.Y., 11-MD-2221, MDL No. 2221
Costello v. NBT Bank (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct. Del Cnty., N.Y., 2011-1037
Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.	D. Mass., No. 10-CV-10392
Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Cal., 11-cv-06700-JST
Smith v. City of New Orleans	Civil D. Ct., Parish of Orleans, La., 2005-05453
Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.	N.D. Ill., 1:12-cv-02871
Given v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company a/k/a M&T Bank (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
In re MI Windows and Doors Products Liability Litigation (Building Products)	D. S.C., MDL No. 2333
Childs et al. v. Synovus Bank, et al. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Steen v. Capital One, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Kota of Sarasota, Inc. v. Waste Management Inc. of Florida	12 th Jud. Cir. Ct., Sarasota Cnty, Fla., 2011-CA-008020NC
In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010—Economic and Property Damages Settlement (Claim Deadline Notice)	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179

Dorothy Williams d/b/a Dot's Restaurant v. Waste Away Group, Inc.	Cir. Ct., Lawrence Cnty, Ala., 42-cv-2012-900001.00
In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp., et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)	Bankr. D. Del., 14-10979(CSS)
Gattinella v. Michael Kors (USA), Inc., et al.	S.D.N.Y., 14-civ-5731 (WHP)
Kerry T. Thibodeaux, M.D. (A Professional Medical Corporation) v. American Lifecare, Inc.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 13-C-3212
Ono v. Head Racquet Sports USA	C.D.C.A., 2:13-cv-04222-FMO(AGRx)
Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. PPO Plus, L.L.C., et al.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., 13-C-5380
In re: Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation	M.D. Pa., MDL No. 2380
In re: Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation	D. N.J., MDL No. 2540
In Re: Citrus Canker Litigation	11th Jud. Cir., Flo., No. 03-8255 CA 13
Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al. Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc., et al.	D. Kan., 2:12-cv-02247 D. Kan., 2:13-cv-2634
Swift v. BancorpSouth Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-00090
Forgione v. Webster Bank N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct.Conn., X10-UWY-CV-12-6015956-S
Small v. BOKF, N.A.	D. Col., 13-cv-01125
Anamaria Chimeno-Buzzi & Lakedrick Reed v. Hollister Co. & Abercrombie & Fitch Co.	S.D. Fla., 14-cv-23120-MGC
In re: HSBC Bank USA, N.A., Checking Account Overdraft Litigation	Sup. Ct. N.Y., No. 650562/11
In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch)	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2672
Hawkins v. First Tennessee Bank, N.A., et al. (Overdraft Fees)	13 th Jud. Cir. Tenn., No. CT-004085-11
Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union v. Kmart Corp., et al. (Data Breach)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-02228
Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company, et al. (Broker's Price Opinions)	N.D. Cal., No 4:12-cv-00664-YGR
Klug v. Watts Regulator Company (Product Liability)	D. Neb., No. 8:15-cv-00061-JFB-FG3
Ratzlaff v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma, et al. (Overdraft Fees)	Dist. Ct. Okla., No. CJ-2015-00859
Morton v. Greenbank (Overdraft Fees)	20 th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. 11-135-IV
Jacobs, et al. v. Huntington Bancshares Inc., et al. (FirstMerit Overdraft Fees)	Ohio C.P., No. 11CV000090

<i>Farnham v. Caribou Coffee Company, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Wis., No. 16-cv-00295-WMC
<i>Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 9:16-cv-81911
<i>McKnight v. Uber Technologies, Inc.</i>	N.D. Cal., No 3:14-cv-05615-JST
<i>Lewis v. Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation (n/k/a United States Tobacco Cooperative, Inc.)</i>	N.C. Gen. Ct of Justice, Sup. Ct. Div., No. 05 CVS 188, No. 05 CVS 1938
<i>T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.</i>	S.D. GA., No. 2:16-cv-132-LGW-RSB.
<i>In re: Syngenta Litigation</i>	4 th Jud. Dist. Minn., No. 27-CV-15-3785
<i>The Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as representative of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority ("PREPA") (Bankruptcy)</i>	D. Puerto Rico, No. 17-04780(LTS)
<i>Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Seat Heaters)</i>	C.D. Cal., No 14-cv-02011 JVS
<i>In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, and Nissan)</i>	S.D. Fla, MDL No. 2599

Hilsoft-cv-141

Attachment 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SIDNEY NAIMAN, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TOTAL MERCHANT SERVICES, INC. and
QUALITY MERCHANT SERVICES, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW

**DECLARATION OF STEPHANIE J. FIERECK, ESQ.
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CAFA NOTICE**

I, STEPHANIE J. FIERECK, ESQ., hereby declare and state as follows:

1. My name is Stephanie J. Fiereck, Esq. I am over the age of 21 and I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.
2. I am the Legal Notice Manager for Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”), a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans.
3. Epiq is a firm with more than 20 years of experience in claims processing and settlement administration. Epiq’s class action case administration services include coordination of all notice requirements, design of direct-mail notices, establishment of fulfillment services, receipt and processing of opt-outs, coordination with the United States Postal Service, claims database management, claim adjudication, funds management and distribution services.
4. The facts in this Declaration are based on what I personally know, as well as information provided to me in the ordinary course of my business by my colleagues at Epiq.

**DECLARATION OF STEPHANIE J. FIERECK, ESQ.
ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CAFA NOTICE**

CAFA NOTICE IMPLEMENTATION

5. At the direction of counsel for the Defendants, 55 officials, which included the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorneys General of each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and several United States Territories were identified to receive the CAFA notice.

6. Epiq maintains a list of these state and federal officials with contact information for the purpose of providing CAFA notice. Prior to mailing, the names and addresses selected from Epiq's list were verified, then run through the Coding Accuracy Support System ("CASS") maintained by the United States Postal Service ("USPS").¹

7. On September 10, 2018, Epiq sent 55 CAFA Notice Packages ("Notice"). The Notice was mailed by certified mail to 54 officials, including the Attorneys General of each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and several United States Territories. The Notice was also sent by United Parcel Service ("UPS") to the Attorney General of the United States. The CAFA Notice Service List (USPS Certified Mail and UPS) is attached hereto as **Attachment 1**.

8. The materials sent to the Attorneys General included a cover letter which provided notice of the proposed settlement of the above-captioned case. The cover letter is attached hereto as **Attachment 2**.

9. The cover letter was accompanied by a CD, which included the following:

- Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief; First Amended Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief; and Second Amended Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief;
- Class Action Settlement Agreement (with exhibits);

¹ CASS improves the accuracy of carrier route, 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4® and delivery point codes that appear on mail pieces. The USPS makes this system available to mailing firms who want to improve the accuracy of postal codes, i.e., 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4®, delivery point (DPCs), and carrier route codes that appear on mail pieces.

- [Proposed] Final Approval Order and Judgment (see Exhibit 1 of the Settlement Agreement);
- Forms of Notice (see Exhibits 2-4 of the Settlement Agreement);
- [Proposed] Preliminary Approval Order (see Exhibit 5 of the Settlement Agreement); and
- List of Class Members and Geographic Distribution of Class Members and Proportionate Share of Claims.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on September 25, 2018.

Stephanie J. Fiereck
Stephanie J. Fiereck, Esq.

Attachment 1

CAFA Notice Service List**UPS**

Company	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
US Department of Justice	Jeff Sessions	950 Pennsylvania Ave NW		Washington	DC	20530

CAFA Notice Service List

USPS Certified Mail

Company	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
Office of the Attorney General	Jahna Lindemuth	PO Box 110300		Juneau	AK	99811
Office of the Attorney General	Steve Marshall	501 Washington Ave		Montgomery	AL	36104
Office of the Attorney General	Leslie Carol Rutledge	323 Center St	Suite 200	Little Rock	AR	72201
Office of the Attorney General	Mark Brnovich	2005 N Central Ave		Phoenix	AZ	85004
Office of the Attorney General	CAFA Coordinator	Consumer Law Section	455 Golden Gate Ave Ste 11000	San Francisco	CA	94102
Office of the Attorney General	Cynthia Coffman	Ralph L Carr Colorado Judicial Center	1300 Broadway 10th Fl	Denver	CO	80203
Office of the Attorney General	George Jepsen	55 Elm St		Hartford	CT	06106
Office of the Attorney General	Karl A. Racine	441 4th St NW		Washington	DC	20001
Office of the Attorney General	Matt Denn	Carvel State Office Bldg	820 N French St	Wilmington	DE	19801
Office of the Attorney General	Pam Bondi	State of Florida	The Capitol PL-01	Tallahassee	FL	32399
Office of the Attorney General	Chris Carr	40 Capitol Square SW		Atlanta	GA	30334
Department of the Attorney General	Russell Suzuki	425 Queen St		Honolulu	HI	96813
Iowa Attorney General	Thomas J Miller	1305 E Walnut St		Des Moines	IA	50319
Office of the Attorney General	Lawrence G Wasden	700 W Jefferson St Ste 210	PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Office of the Attorney General	Lisa Madigan	100 W Randolph St		Chicago	IL	60601
Indiana Attorney General's Office	Curtis T Hill Jr	Indiana Government Center South	302 W Washington St 5th Fl	Indianapolis	IN	46204
Office of the Attorney General	Derek Schmidt	120 SW 10th Ave 2nd Fl		Topeka	KS	66612
Office of the Attorney General	Andy Beshear	Capitol Ste 118	700 Capitol Ave	Frankfort	KY	40601
Office of the Attorney General	Jeff Landry	1885 N Third St		Baton Rouge	LA	70802
Office of the Attorney General	Maura Healey	1 Ashburton Pl		Boston	MA	02108
Office of the Attorney General	Brian E. Frosh	200 St Paul Pl		Baltimore	MD	21202
Office of the Attorney General	Janet T Mills	6 State House Sta		Augusta	ME	04333
Department of Attorney General	Bill Schuette	PO Box 30212		Lansing	MI	48909
Office of the Attorney General	Lori Swanson	445 Minnesota St	Suite 1400	St Paul	MN	55101
Missouri Attorney General's Office	Josh Hawley	PO Box 899		Jefferson City	MO	65102
MS Attorney General's Office	Jim Hood	Walter Sillers Bldg	550 High St Ste 1200	Jackson	MS	39201
Office of the Attorney General	Tim Fox	Department of Justice	PO Box 201401	Helena	MT	59620
Attorney General's Office	Josh Stein	9001 Mail Service Ctr		Raleigh	NC	27699
Office of the Attorney General	Wayne Stenehjem	State Capitol	600 E Boulevard Ave Dept 125	Bismarck	ND	58505
Nebraska Attorney General	Doug Peterson	2115 State Capitol		Lincoln	NE	68509
Office of the Attorney General	Gordon MacDonald	NH Department of Justice	33 Capitol St	Concord	NH	03301
Office of the Attorney General	Gurbir S Grewal	8th Fl West Wing	25 Market St	Trenton	NJ	08625
Office of the Attorney General	Hector Balderas	408 Galisteo St	Villagra Bldg	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Office of the Attorney General	Adam Paul Laxalt	100 N Carson St		Carson City	NV	89701
Office of the Attorney General	Barbara Underwood	The Capitol		Albany	NY	12224
Office of the Attorney General	Mike DeWine	30 E Broad St 14th Fl		Columbus	OH	43215
Office of the Attorney General	Mike Hunter	313 NE 21st St		Oklahoma City	OK	73105
Office of the Attorney General	Ellen F Rosenblum	Oregon Department of Justice	1162 Court St NE	Salem	OR	97301
Office of the Attorney General	Josh Shapiro	16th Fl Strawberry Square		Harrisburg	PA	17120
Office of the Attorney General	Peter Kilmartin	150 S Main St		Providence	RI	02903
Office of the Attorney General	Alan Wilson	Rembert Dennis Office Bldg	1000 Assembly St Rm 519	Columbia	SC	29201
Office of the Attorney General	Marty J Jackley	1302 E Hwy 14 Ste 1		Pierre	SD	57501
Office of the Attorney General	Herbert H. Slatery III	PO Box 20207		Nashville	TN	37202
Office of the Attorney General	Ken Paxton	300 W 15th St		Austin	TX	78701
Office of the Attorney General	Sean D. Reyes	Utah State Capitol Complex	350 North State St Ste 230	Salt Lake City	UT	84114
Office of the Attorney General	Mark R. Herring	202 North Ninth Street		Richmond	VA	23219
Office of the Attorney General	TJ Donovan	109 State St		Montpelier	VT	05609
Office of the Attorney General	Bob Ferguson	800 Fifth Avenue	Suite 2000	Seattle	WA	98104
Office of the Attorney General	Brad D. Schimel	PO Box 7857		Madison	WI	53707
Office of the Attorney General	Patrick Morrisey	State Capitol Complex	Bldg 1 Room E 26	Charleston	WV	25305
Office of the Attorney General	Peter K Michael	2320 Capitol Avenue		Cheyenne	WY	82002
Attorney General Office of Guam	Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson	ITC Building	590 S Marine Corps Dr Ste 901	Tamuning	GU	96913
PR Department of Justice	Wanda Vazquez Garced	Apartado 9020192		San Juan	PR	00902
Department of Justice	Claude Walker	34-38 Kronprindsens Gade	GERS Bldg 2nd Fl	St Thomas	VI	00802

Attachment 2

NOTICE ADMINISTRATOR FOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

HILSOFT NOTIFICATIONS
10300 SW Allen Blvd
Beaverton, OR 97005
P 503-350-5800
DL-CAFA@epiqglobal.com

September 10, 2018

VIA UPS OR USPS CERTIFIED MAIL

Class Action Fairness Act – Notice to Federal and State Officials

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to the “Class Action Fairness Act,” (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. §1715, please find enclosed information from Total Merchant Services, Inc. and Quality Merchant Service, Inc. relating to the proposed settlement of a class action lawsuit.

- **Case:** *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. and Quality Merchant Service, Inc.*, Case No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW.
- **Court:** United States District Court for the Northern District of California.
- **Defendants:** Total Merchant Services, Inc. and Quality Merchant Service, Inc.
- **Judicial Hearing Scheduled:** At this time, a Final Approval Hearing has not been scheduled by the Court. At the time of the hearing, these matters may be continued without further notice.
- **Documents Enclosed:** Copies of the following documents are contained on the enclosed CD:
 1. Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief; First Amended Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief; and Second Amended Complaint for Damages and Injunctive Relief;
 2. Class Action Settlement Agreement (with exhibits);
 3. [Proposed] Final Approval Order and Judgment (see Exhibit 1 of the Settlement Agreement);
 4. Forms of Notice (see Exhibits 2-4 of the Settlement Agreement);
 5. [Proposed] Preliminary Approval Order (see Exhibit 5 of the Settlement Agreement); and
 6. List of Class Members and Geographic Distribution of Class Members and Proportionate Share of Claims.

Very truly yours,

Notice Administrator for United States District Court

Enclosures

Attachment 3

Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.

Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
AUTO
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 2882

**A CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT
MAY ENTITLE YOU TO A CASH
PAYMENT BECAUSE YOUR NAME
WAS ON A LIST OF PEOPLE WHO GOT
PAYMENT-PROCESSING MARKETING
CALLS.**

The purpose of this Postcard Notice is to let you know that a proposed settlement has been reached in *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW, in Oakland, California. You have options but limited time to exercise them. Because your rights will be affected by this Settlement, we ask you to please read this Postcard Notice carefully.

Postal Service: Please do not mark barcode.



Please use the above unique ID to file a claim online at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com.



What is this about? According to a database, calls marketing payment-processing services may have been made to you and others. Allegedly, these calls violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, so a class action was filed. This is a notice of a pending settlement of that lawsuit.

How much money can I get? The Settlement creates a fund of \$7,500,000. Of that, Class Counsel will ask for slightly over \$2 million for attorneys' fees, expenses, administration costs, and an Incentive Award for the Class Representative. The rest will go to Settlement Class Members. Even if all recipients of this Postcard Notice make a claim, you are expected to receive at least **\$22.00** because records show that you received **1** call(s). If 10% or fewer make a claim, as in some past cases, you are expected to receive at least \$225 per call received.

How can I get a payment? You must complete a Claim Form by **February 4, 2019**. **Claim Forms may be completed online at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com** or by mailing a paper form, which you can request at 1-877-327-1109.

What are my options? If you are a Settlement Class Member and submit a Claim Form or do nothing, and the

Court approves Settlement, you will give up your right to sue. You may opt out of the Settlement. If you do, you will not receive a payment, but you will be free to pursue whatever legal rights you may have at your own risk and expense. To opt out, mail a request to *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 3770, Portland, OR 97208-3770 by **February 4, 2019**, with your full name, address, and telephone number(s), a statement that you wish to be excluded from the *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW Settlement, and your signature.

You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection that (a) references *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW and (b) is mailed to Class Action Clerk, U.S.D.C. N.D. Cal., 1301 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612, or filed in person at any location of that court on or before **February 4, 2019**.

When will the Settlement be finally approved? The Court intends to hold a hearing on **April 2, 2019**, at **2:30 p.m.** at 1301 Clay St. That date may change without further notice. You may check the website below for updates.

Where can I learn more? For more detail and contact information, please see **www.totalTCPAsettlement.com**.

This is a short summary. Visit www.totalTCPAsettlement.com or call 1-877-327-1109 for more details or a Claim Form.

Attachment 4

Total Merchant Telemarketing Services
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770



January 2, 2019

Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc., Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW

CLAIM FORM

To receive benefits from this Settlement, your Claim Form **must** be electronically submitted or postmarked on or before February 4, 2019.

You may submit your completed and signed Claim Form online at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com or by mail to the following address:

Total Merchant Telemarketing Services
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770

You must complete all sections and sign below in order to receive any benefits from this Settlement.

By submitting a claim, you are attesting that you received one or more calls from the Defendant or Quality Merchant Services, Michael Alimento, or Brian Alimento on behalf of Defendant. You can check whether you are in the Settlement Class by entering your phone number at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN
DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc., Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW

If a call from Defendant or Quality Merchant Services, Michael Alimento, or Brian Alimento on behalf of Defendant was directed to your cellular telephone, you could get a payment from a class action Settlement.

A federal court authorized this notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- Defendant Total Merchant Services, Inc. (“Defendant”) has agreed to pay Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$7,500,000) into a fund from which eligible persons or entities who file claims will receive cash awards. The amount of your recovery will be based on the number of calls you received and the number of people who file valid claims, but the minimum amount each valid claimant is expected to receive is \$225. You can see the number of calls you received by inputting your phone number on the Settlement Website: www.totalTCPAsettlement.com.
- The website also has a copy of the Settlement Agreement, which defines the special terms used in this Notice.
- The settlement resolves a lawsuit involving allegations that Quality Merchant Services, Inc., Michael Alimento, and/or Brian Alimento made automated telemarketing calls and/or calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice on the Defendant’s behalf from July 5, 2013 through June 8, 2018 to cellular telephone lines using the Spitfire dialing system.
- Court-appointed lawyers for the class (“Class Counsel”) will ask the Court for One Million Eight Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$1,875,000) of the fund as attorneys’ fees for the time they spent investigating the facts, litigating the case, and negotiating the Settlement. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to reimburse them an amount not to exceed \$20,591.19 for the out-of-pocket expenses they incurred in pursuing the case.
- Defendant denies all allegations of wrongdoing in the lawsuit. As part of the proposed Settlement, Defendant does not admit to any wrongdoing and continues to deny the allegations against it.
- The two sides disagree on whether Plaintiff and the class could have won at trial.
- Your legal rights are affected whether you act or don’t act. Read this notice carefully.
- This notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. For the precise terms and conditions of the Settlement, please see the Settlement Agreement available at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com; contact Class Counsel at Broderick & Paronich, P.C., 99 High St., Suite 304, Boston, MA 02110, (508) 221-1510; access the Court docket in this case through the Court’s Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system at <https://ecf.cand.uscourts.gov>; or visit the office of the Clerk of the Court for the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612, between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Court holidays.
- **PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK’S OFFICE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THIS SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIMS PROCESS.**

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM



YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT:	
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM BY FEBRUARY 4, 2019	Ask for payment. This is the only way to receive a payment from this Settlement.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF BY FEBRUARY 4, 2019	Get no payment. This is the only option that allows you to ever be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant about the legal claims being resolved.
OBJECT BY FEBRUARY 4, 2019	Write to the Court explaining why you don't like the Settlement.
ATTEND A HEARING ON APRIL 2, 2019	Ask to speak in Court about the fairness of the Settlement. To be heard, you must have timely objected.
DO NOTHING	Get no payment. Give up your right to ever be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant about the legal claims in this case.

BASIC INFORMATION

1. What is this notice and why should I read it?

The purpose of this notice is to let you know that a proposed Settlement has been reached in the class action lawsuit entitled *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. You have legal rights and options that you may act on before the Court decides whether to approve the proposed Settlement. Because your rights will be affected by this Settlement, it is extremely important that you read this notice carefully. This notice summarizes the Settlement and your rights under it.

2. What is this lawsuit about?

In a class action, one or more people, called class representatives, sue on behalf of people who have similar claims. All of these people are a class, or class members. One court resolves the issues for all class members, except those who exclude themselves from the class.

Here, the Class Representative alleges that from July 5, 2013 through June 8, 2018, Defendant violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") by the fact that Quality Merchant Services, Inc., Michael Alimento and/or Brian Alimento, on behalf of Defendant, made automated telemarketing calls and/or calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice through the Spitfire dialing system to cellular telephones. The Class Representative alleges that Defendant did not have the recipients' permission to make these calls.

The Court has certified a class for Settlement purposes only (the "Settlement Class"). U.S. District Court Judge Claudia Wilken (the "Court") is in charge of this class action.

Defendant denies that it did anything wrong and that this case would be certified as a class action in litigation.

THE SETTLEMENT

3. Why is there a Settlement?

The Court has not decided in favor of Plaintiff or Defendant. Instead, both sides agreed to a Settlement. That way, they avoid the cost of a trial, and the people affected will get compensation. The Class Representative and his attorneys think the Settlement is best for the Settlement Class.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM

WHO IS IN THE SETTLEMENT?

4. How do I know if I am a part of the Settlement?

You are likely in the Settlement Class if, between July 5, 2013 and June 8, 2018, Quality Merchant Services called your cell phone. You can check whether you are in the Settlement Class by entering your phone number at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com.

If you have questions about whether you are part of the Settlement Class, you may call 1-877-327-1109 or visit www.totalTCPAsettlement.com for more information.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS—WHAT YOU GET

5. What does the Settlement provide?

Defendant has agreed to pay Seven Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$7,500,000) to be divided among all Settlement Class Members who send in a valid Claim Form after any fees, costs, service awards, and Settlement administration expenses have been deducted.

Defendant has also agreed that it will take remedial steps in an effort to comply with the TCPA's requirements regarding making telephone calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice to any telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service in response to the allegations and claims asserted in this lawsuit.

6. How much will my payment be?

Your share of the settlement will depend on the number of Claim Forms that Settlement Class Members submit, and the amount of calls you received, but the minimum amount each claimant is estimated to receive is **\$225**. In particular, the payment to each participating Settlement Class Member will be proportionate to the number of calls he or she received. You can learn the number of calls you received by inputting your phone number on the Settlement Website: www.totalTCPAsettlement.com.

HOW YOU GET A PAYMENT—SUBMITTING A CLAIM FORM

7. How do I make a claim?

A paper Claim Form is available by calling **1-877-327-1109**. Read the instructions on the postcard carefully, fill out the form, sign it, and mail it postmarked no later than **February 4, 2019**. You may also submit a Claim Form online by going to the Settlement Website at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com and following the directions. You also may download a paper Claim Form on the Settlement Website. Claim Forms sent by mail must be mailed to:

Total Merchant Telemarketing Settlement
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box. 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770

8. When will I get my payment?

The Court will hold a hearing to decide whether to approve the Settlement. The hearing is expected to be on **April 2, 2019**, and if the hearing date changes, the updated date will be posted to www.totalTCPAsettlement.com. If the Settlement is approved, appeals may still follow. It is uncertain whether the Settlement will survive these appeals, resolution of which can take more than a year.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM



9. What am I giving up to get a payment and stay in the class?

Unless you exclude yourself, you are staying in the Settlement Class and you will be a Settlement Class Member. That means you can't sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant regarding the claims that are subject to the Settlement. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final and not subject to appeal, then you and all Class Members release all "Released Claims" against all "Released Parties." It also means that all of the Court's orders will apply to you and legally bind you.

The Settlement Agreement (available at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com) describes the claims you are releasing (the "Released Claims") and against whom you are releasing claims ("Released Parties") in detail, so read it carefully. To summarize, the release includes, but is not limited to, telemarketing-related claims that arise out of the improper use of an "automatic telephone dialing system" and/or an "artificial or prerecorded voice" by, or on behalf of Defendant, to make telephone calls to cellular phones.

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you don't want a payment from this Settlement, but you want to keep the right to sue or continue to sue Defendant, then you must take steps to remove yourself from the Settlement Class. This is called excluding yourself—or is sometimes referred to as "opting out" of the Settlement Class.

10. How do I get out of the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must send a letter saying that you want to be excluded from the *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-03806-CW Settlement. Your letter must state that you wish to be excluded from this Settlement, include your name, address, and telephone number, and be signed by you. You must mail your exclusion request postmarked no later than **February 4, 2019** to the following address:

Total Merchant Telemarketing Settlement
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770

You cannot exclude yourself on the phone or by fax or email. If you ask to be excluded, you will not get any payment, and you cannot object to the Settlement. You will not be legally bound by anything that happens in this lawsuit. You may be able to sue (or continue to sue) Defendant in the future.

11. If I don't exclude myself, can I sue Total Merchant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up any right to sue Defendant for the claims that this Settlement resolves. If you already have a lawsuit that may relate to the claims being released as part of this class action Settlement, you should speak to your lawyer in that case immediately. You must exclude yourself from this Settlement Class to continue your own lawsuit. Remember, the exclusion deadline is **February 4, 2019**.

12. If I exclude myself, can I get anything from this Settlement?

No. If you exclude yourself, do not submit a Claim Form to ask for a payment.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

13. Do I have a lawyer in this case?

The Court has appointed Broderick & Paronich, P.C., The Law Office of Matthew P. McCue, Heidarpour Law Firm, and Jon Fougner to represent you and other Settlement Class Members. These lawyers are called Class Counsel. You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer, you may hire one at your own expense.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM

14. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve payment of up to One Million Eight Hundred Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$1,875,000) to them for attorneys' fees. This amounts to 25% of the total fund. Class Counsel will also seek recovery of their actual expenses spent on the litigation, not to exceed \$20,591.19. These payments would pay Class Counsel for investigating the facts, litigating the case, and negotiating the Settlement. Class Counsel also will request a service award of \$10,000 for the named Plaintiff, to compensate him for his time and effort. The Court may award less than these amounts.

If there is money left over that is too small to be practicably distributed to class members, the Parties have proposed to the Court that it go to the National Consumer Law Center ("NCLC"). NCLC is a nonprofit organization that works for consumer justice and economic security for low-income and other disadvantaged people, including advocating against illegal telemarketing.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

15. How do I object to the Settlement?

You can ask the Court to deny approval of the Settlement by filing an objection. You can't ask the Court to order a larger Settlement; the Court can only approve or deny the Settlement. If the Court denies approval, no Settlement payments will be sent out and the lawsuit will continue. If that is what you want to happen, you must object.

You may object to the proposed Settlement in writing, in which case you may also appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either in person or through your own attorney. If you appear through your own attorney, you are responsible for paying that attorney. All written objections and supporting papers must (a) clearly identify the case name and number (*Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc.*, Case Number 4:17-cv-03806-CW); (b) be submitted to the Court either by mailing them to the Class Action Clerk, United States District Court for the Northern District of California, 1301 Clay St., Oakland, CA 94612, or by filing them in person at any location of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California; and (c) be filed or postmarked on or before **February 4, 2019**.

The written objection must (a) contain information sufficient to allow the parties to confirm that you are a member of the Settlement Class, including your full name, address, telephone number, and signature; (b) include a statement of your specific factual and/or legal objections, as well as any witness testimony and documents that you would like the Court to consider; (c) provide the name and contact information of any attorney you intend to have assert your objections before the Court; and (d) state whether you intend to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

16. What's the difference between objecting and excluding myself from the Settlement?

Objecting simply means telling the Court that you don't like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Settlement Class. Excluding yourself from the Settlement Class is telling the Court that you don't want to be part of the Settlement Class. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object because the case no longer directly affects you.

THE COURT'S FAIRNESS HEARING

17. When and where will the Court hold a hearing on the fairness of the Settlement?

The Court is expected to hold the final fairness hearing at **2:30 p.m. on April 2, 2019**, before the Honorable Claudia Wilken at the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, CA 94612. The purpose of the hearing is for the Court to determine whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the class. At the hearing, the Court will hear any objections and arguments concerning the fairness of the proposed Settlement, including those related to the amount requested by Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and expenses, and the Incentive Award to the Class Representative. After the hearing, the Court will decide whether to approve the Settlement. We do not know how long these decisions will take.

Note: The date and time of the fairness hearing are subject to change by Court Order without further notice to the class. You may check www.TotalTCPAsettlement.com or <https://ecf.cand.uscourts.gov> to check if the date has changed.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM



DO I HAVE TO ATTEND THE HEARING?

18. Do I have to come to the hearing?

Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. But you are welcome to come to the hearing at your own expense. If you send an objection, you don't have to come to Court to talk about it. As long as your written objection was filed or mailed on time, and meets the other criteria described in the Settlement Agreement, the Court will consider it. You may also pay a lawyer to attend, but you don't have to.

19. May I speak at the hearing?

If you do not exclude yourself from the Settlement Class, you may ask the Court for permission to speak at the hearing concerning any part of the proposed Settlement Agreement. If you filed an objection and intend to appear at the hearing, you must state your intention to do so in your objection. To speak, you must state that you intend to appear at the hearing in your objection. Be sure to include your name, address, telephone number, that you are a Class Member, and your signature. You cannot speak at the hearing if you exclude yourself.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

20. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you do nothing, you'll get no money from this Settlement. But, unless you exclude yourself, you won't be able to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant about the legal issues released in this case.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

21. How do I get more information?

This notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. More details are in the Settlement Agreement. You may review the Settlement Agreement on the Settlement Website at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com. You can also get a copy of the Settlement Agreement by writing to any of the Court-appointed attorneys.

You can call 1-877-327-1109 toll-free; write to Total Merchant Telemarketing Settlement, Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 3770, Portland, OR 97208-3770; or visit the website at www.totalTCPAsettlement.com, where you will find answers to common questions about the Settlement, a Claim Form, and other information to help you determine whether you are a member of the Settlement Class.

**PLEASE DO NOT CONTACT THE COURT, THE JUDGE, OR THE DEFENDANT WITH
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OR CLAIMS PROCESS.**

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-877-327-1109 TOLL-FREE OR VISIT WWW.TOTALTCPASETTLEMENT.COM

Attachment 5

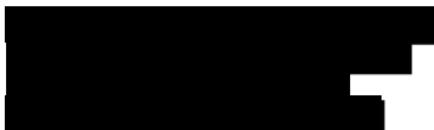
Naiman v. Total Merchant Servs., Inc.

Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3770
Portland, OR 97208-3770

**REMINDER: A CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT MAY ENTITLE YOU TO
A CASH PAYMENT BECAUSE YOUR
NAME WAS ON A LIST OF PEOPLE
WHO GOT PAYMENT-PROCESSING
MARKETING CALLS.**

The purpose of this postcard is to supplement the postcard that was sent to you about case 4:17-cv-03806-CW.

If you tried to visit www.totalTCPAsettlement.com from December 7–10, 2018, it may have been temporarily unavailable. The issues have been resolved, and the website is fully functional.



What is this about? According to a database, calls marketing payment-processing services may have been made to you. Allegedly, these calls violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, so a class action was filed.

How much money can I get? Even if all recipients of this postcard make a claim, you are expected to receive at least **\$67.00** because records show that you received **3** calls. If 10% or fewer make a claim, as in some past cases, you are expected to receive at least \$225 per call received.

How can I get a payment? You must complete a Claim Form by **February 4, 2019**. Call 1-877-327-1109 to request a paper form, or simply go to www.totalTCPAsettlement.com and enter the number below to begin the process of completing the Claim Form online:



What are my options? If you are a Settlement Class Member and submit a Claim Form or do nothing, and the Court approves the Settlement, you will give up your right to sue. You may opt out of the Settlement. You can ask the Court to deny approval by filing an objection.

Attachment 6

Naiman v Total Merchant Services, INC

Requests for Exclusion

Opt Out Number	First Name	Last Name	Business Name	Tracking Number	Postmark	Status
900000001	NASRATULLAH	ATAYI	BLUE RIDGE AUTO SALES	25266	12/14/2018	COMPLETE
900000002	HAZEL C	WATERS		47264	12/8/2018	COMPLETE
900000003	AMY	BUCHANAN	BUCHANAN DEFENSE CONTRS LLC	40526	12/18/2018	COMPLETE
900000004	ALEX	OLIVER	LEX MOTORS LLC	32856	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000005	BEVERLY	STRIBLING		8456	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000006			CHEM-DRY	12264	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000007	CHRISTOPHER	MALOTT	COMPLETE CARPET CARE	17207	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000008	CYNTHIA	HANSEN	HANSEN ENTERTAINMENT	52143	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000009	DANIEL	AVANT		52144	2/4/2019	INCOMPLETE
900000010	DARLENE	SHAW		43774	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000011	DAVID	RODRIGUES	RODRIGUES FAMILY MINISTRIES	16206	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000012	DAVID	ZEBROWSKI	ZEBROWSKI ENTERPRISES LLC	27708	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000013			MARYS HOUSE OF HOPE	26273	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000014			BONA FIDE HM MOLD INSPECTIONS	38014	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000015	GEORGETTA	HUDSON	JETTA CLEANING SERVICES LLC	15124	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000016	JAMIE	SPELLER	SHEROCKZ NAILS	1931	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000017	KAREN A	ALEXANDER		51406	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000018	KENNETH	SIMONE	NEW ENGLAND ATHLETIC AP LLC	17575	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000019			CHAMPION MOBILE CAR WASH	2531	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000020	MARGIE	DAVID	STARR CLEANING SERVICE	16600	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000021	MONTE	DUNCAN	DUNCAN TAX SERVICES	21264	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000022	NELSON	NFONTOH	INSPIRED DREAMER LTD LBLTY CO	8713	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000023	NOREEN	HEMMIS	RUN CLEANING	23099	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000024	PETE	SCHMID	HP HOSPITALITY LLC	16474	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000025	RAUL	MATA	YRU TRUCKING	10185	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000026	STEPHEN	DEVILLE	DEVILLE MX REPAIR	20401	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000027	TAMI	KIEFER-ROBICHLUA	DONE RIGHT CLEANING	14350	2/4/2019	COMPLETE
900000028	TAMMY	PATTON	MIMIS ULTIMATE CARE LLC	27989	2/4/2019	COMPLETE